AUGUST 9, 1947

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—*Photo by Karsh*

**Control of the United States fighting services — army, navy and air force — will henceforth be under a single Secretary of cabinet rank, James V. Forrestal, formerly head of the Navy Department.**

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### THE FRONT PAGE

## Value Of The Franchise

IF ANYBODY doubts the value, in a democratic country, of the possession of the franchise as a defence for any class in the community, and the terrible handicap imposed by the loss of the franchise, it is only necessary to consider the difference between the treatment of the Ukrainian and the Japanese victims of the operations of the Custodian of alien enemy property. (That neither the Ukrainians nor the Japanese were necessarily alien enemies did not prevent Parliament from handing over their property to this Custodian.)

The Ukrainians, after a long and difficult struggle in which their very competent organization had much to do with their eventual success, received in the long run a very reasonably satisfactory compensation. The Japanese, who have been deprived of the franchise in the province where most of them were domiciled and have not had time to make themselves a political force in more democratic provinces, seem likely to receive practically no compensation at all.

The order-in-council providing for the examination of their claims was made public, no doubt by the purest accident, at a moment when it was bound to receive a minimum of comment in the press and none at all in Parliament. It falls immensely short of the similar provision made by the United States for Japanese Americans, and of the undertaking given by the Prime Minister in January that "the Government is prepared in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair market value to remedy the injustice." It makes it impossible for any claimant to succeed unless he can prove that the Custodian failed to use reasonable care in disposing of the property. It thus excludes all claims in respect to property lost, disposed of or seriously depreciated before the Custodian was able to take charge. It allows nothing for sales made by the Custodian at prices far below the fair market value, if that low price was merely the result (as it very frequently was) of the peculiar circumstances in which the sales were made.

To deprive any class of citizens of the franchise is to deprive them of their best and perhaps their only effective hope of obtaining justice. In a mixed democracy, the majority is made up of assorted minorities, who tend to be solicitous about one another's rights in the faith that each of them will get similar treatment when its own rights are up for consideration. This factor does not operate in favor of a minority which has no franchise. There remains then nothing but the sense of decency, which does not always operate as effectively as it should.

## The Way to Breakdown

WE PUBLISH elsewhere a letter from Mr. Andrew Brewin dealing with our appeal to democratic leftists to encourage and permit the existing economic system to function as efficiently as possible during the present world crisis for democracy. Mr. Brewin holds that these democratic leftists have nothing to say in the matter—that in North America the supporters of the present economic system control political power and that system "is being allowed to function and to demonstrate its ability or inability to solve the problems of the postwar world."

It does not seem to us that this is an accurate description of the situation. The successful functioning of the existing system depends less upon who is in power than upon the acceptance of its principles by at least a very large majority of the participants in the economic process. The leftists do not accept those principles, and the active politicians among them are as busy as possible trying to persuade others not to accept them either. If a sufficient number of people in Canada or in the United

*(Continued on Page Five)*

# Though Not White-Collar, a Gold-Mining Job

*Story by Charles Sinclair*

IN 1945, Eric Stewart of Toronto, then a captain in the Royal Canadian Engineers, met and married a Dutch girl in Utrecht. Today Stewart and his wife are living in Timmins, Ontario, where Stewart has just started work at Hollinger Gold Mines.

Stewart returned from overseas to Queen's University to complete the course he interrupted to join the army. One of approximately 50 mining engineers to graduate from Canadian universities this year, his chances of success, along with his fellow graduates, are better than those of most young professional men. Canada faces a grave shortage of graduate mining engineers, and the mining industry claims it can absorb many more than appear on the horizon at present. Mining engineering is not a white-collar job—which makes it more attractive for some men, and scares others off.

The day before he started work Stewart sat in with several other new miners on an induction course designed to brief new employees on company policies and practices and personal and group benefit opportunities, as well as safety education.

THE next day Stewart was up at 6 a.m., took his lunch pail and was at the mine change house at 7 a.m.

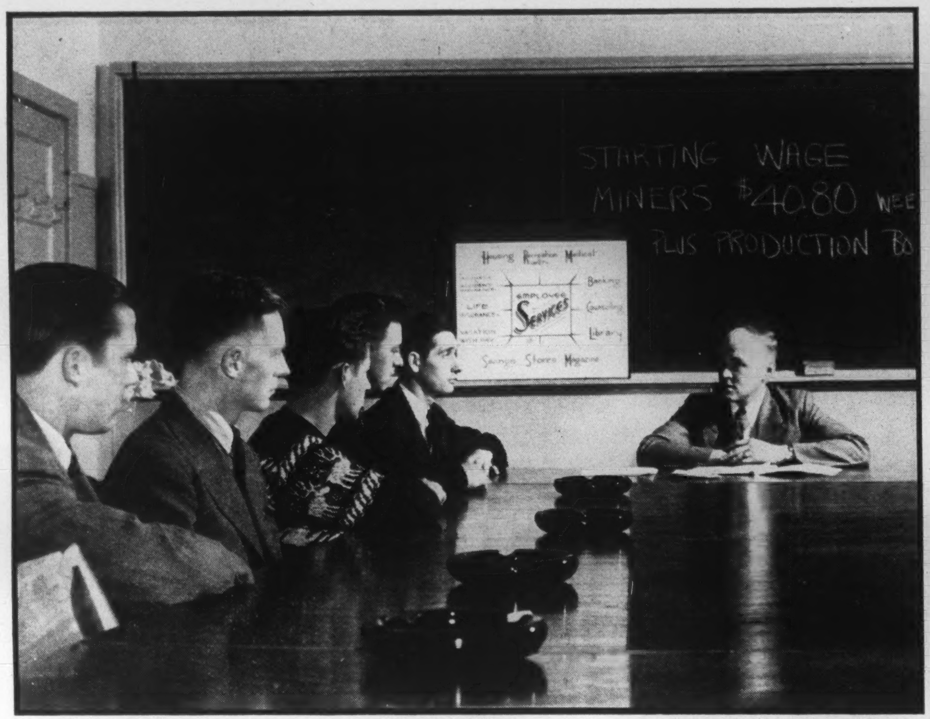
In the huge change room, he switched from street clothes to long underwear, his old army battledress—you see a lot of miners wearing them — boots and safety helmet. He picked up his head lamp from the rack where it had been recharged overnight and with about 35 other men in the upper part of a two-decker cage was quickly dropped more than a half mile down to the 3,650 foot level. After a walk of about a third-of-a-mile he came to his working place. The mine was cool, dark except for the miners' head lamps, slightly damp but rather pleasant. On this level the roof of the passageway is 9 feet high.

Stewart's job for the first day, to which he was assigned with an experienced miner, was chute-pulling, the manual control by planks, like the planks in a dam, of the flow of "muck" or ore from an ore chute into the ore cars which are brought around to various chutes regularly.

When all goes well, the chute-pullers have only to buck the flowing ore, but at times blasting is necessary.

Miners are skilled men who work in small groups of two or three. Their only supervision is the periodic appearance of the shift boss on his rounds.

In the course of the year, Stewart will probably be employed as a



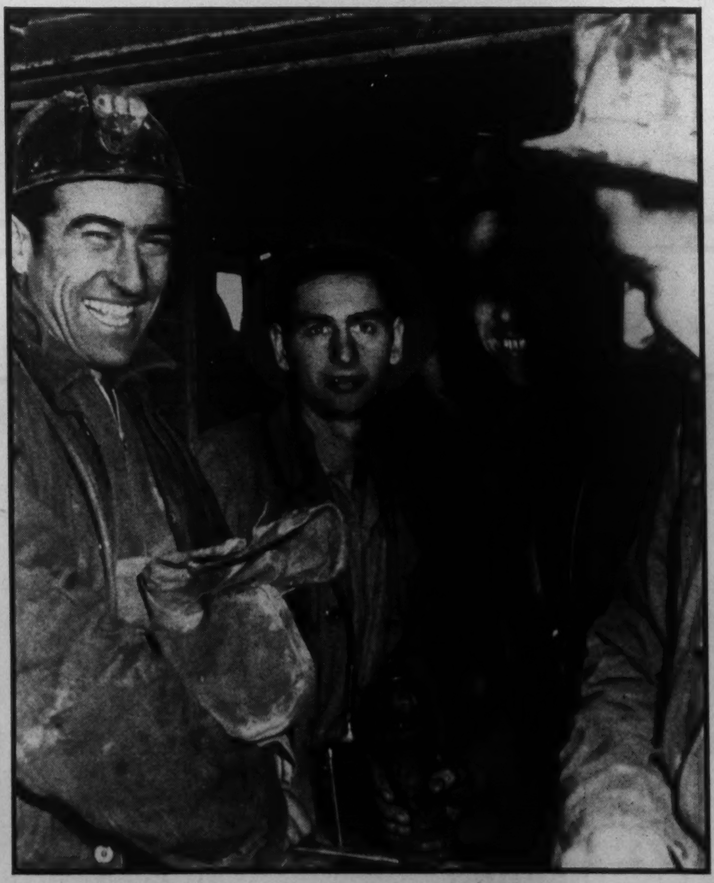
The Canadian mining industry can absorb more than the available number of engineers. Pictures show day in the life of a graduate working at Hollinger Gold Mines, Timmins, Ont. Eric Stewart, ex-R.C.E., goes through induction . . .

. . . centre and hears about wages, benefits, etc., from Ernie Burnett, mine personnel staff. George Gedge, safety engineer, explains uses of goggles.

At 6.30 a.m. next day, Stewart starts for the mine. Many miners, like Stewart, wear business clothes to and fro.

After changing at shaft, Stewart meets shift boss, Matty McAlendin, the equivalent of a factory foreman. Supervision is limited to periodic inspections.

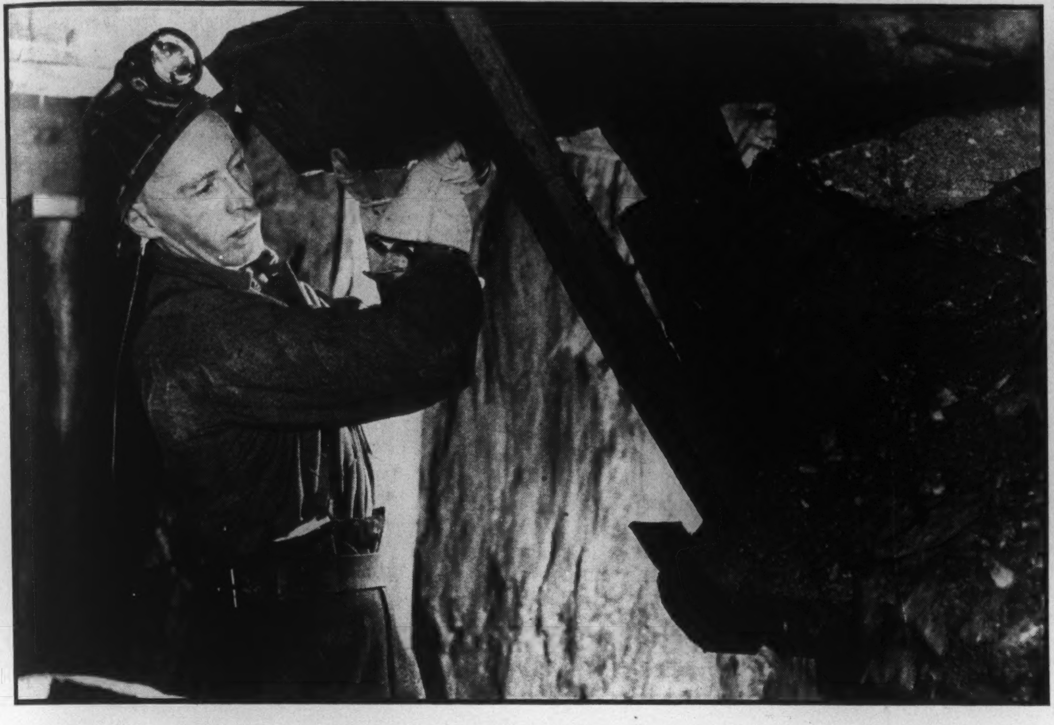
Trolley takes Stewart's shift to another shaft. It is not completely daylight and miners' lights shine bright.



Miners joke on way to shaft. Like sailors and pilots, they are prone to consider themselves above ordinary mortals.

Stewart gets his first look at the famous Timmins gold quartz veins as Raymond Smith indicates a fine sample.

# Holds Attraction for This Canadian Veteran

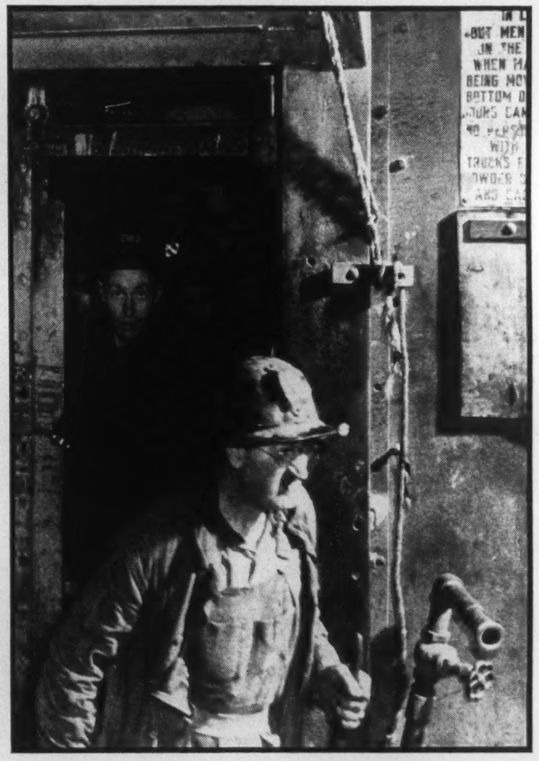


Stewart's first job is chute-pulling. He takes one end of heavy plank that controls flow of ore from above to ore cars beneath. In mines no work is ever done by machinery . . .

. . . which can be done by gravity. Work is strenuous but there are rest periods while new ore cars are being brought around. Lunch is where you are and comes about 10.30 a.m.

Matty McAlendin arrives on inspection tour. With small pick he tests for loose rock which might he dangerous. For this . . .

. . . all wear protective goggles. Muckers above level where Stewart is pulling chutes, keep ore flow steady to fill cars.



At 2.30 p.m. Stewart's shift takes cage to surface. Doubledecker cages carry 50 men.

*Pictures by Nott and Merrill*

timberman and machineman, and learn to do some of the work of a plumber and railway trackman. At sometime during the course of training he will be employed in the survey, geology and production engineering offices, learning the technical side of mining operations.

ON completion of this period of training he will decide which branch of the industry he will follow. If he decides to enter the prospecting and development field in the search of new mines, he may return to university for a few years to obtain his Ph.D in one of the branches of geology. He may decide to stay in the purely mining technical field, specializing in surveying, design, mine safety, ventilation or one of the other branches. On the other hand, he may go back on production work as a shift boss and upwards through mine captain to the higher supervisory production positions.

By 2.30 p.m. Stewart was back at the station where miners going off shift catch the cage. By 3 p.m. after a shower and a change, he was on his way home, with the rest of the day to himself.

During Eric's first year of work, when he is partly under training, he is paid about $190 a month. Rent is reasonable and food in Timmins is about the same price as elsewhere in Ontario. More important to Stewart, though, are the prospects for a good man in a good industry.

In change-room working clothes are hoisted to ceiling where hot air currents remove sweat and water.

Back home at 3.30 p.m. Dutch wife has brought European pottery with her to Canada. She hopes to start the first Scotch terrier kennels in Timmins.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Are Democracy's Survival Chances Best in a "Planned Society"?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 12 you addressed a solemnly worded appeal to those on the left who believed in democracy—most of whom you were good enough to say were in the C.C.F.—to encourage and permit the existing economic system to function as efficiently as possible in order that democracy as a political system might survive.

Are you not flattering the C.C.F. in suggesting that it could permit or refuse to permit the present system to function efficiently? In North America the supporters of the present system control political power and for better or for worse, efficiently or otherwise, the present economic system is being allowed to function and to demonstrate its ability or inability to solve the problems of the postwar world. We shall all be watching its success or failure.

I do not think you would suggest the Government of the province of Saskatchewan, the only C.C.F. government in Canada, is endangering democracy. Like you it has supported the cause of the Japanese Canadians—the only Canadian government to do so—and it has passed a Bill of Rights which goes as far as a provincial legislature can do to make explicit those civil rights and liberties of which you have been a doughty champion. The major premise in your appeal seems to be that the application of democratic socialist policies is a threat to freedom, and will bring about a breakdown in the economy and will thus provide an opportunity for totalitarianism.

Have you considered New Zealand with a democratic, socialist government in power for thirteen years and returned in three successive general elections?

Is there any country in the world in which democracy is less in danger—internally, at least? And what of Britain herself where a Labor government is struggling with enormous economic difficulties and the aftermath of two world wars? Is there any country where the expression of democratic criticism of government is freer and where democracy is more vigorous and more mature?

In appealing to the C.C.F. not to rock the capitalist boat and to withdraw criticisms and attacks on the present economic system, are you not overlooking the deeply held conviction of democratic socialists that only the application of their policy in extending governmental planning can save the economy from breakdown, mass unemployment and the sense of frustration which are the greatest threats to democracy?

We in the C.C.F. believe that only a wisely planned society can avoid the dangers inherent in planning. The protection of democracy lies with the alert, vigorous, well informed men and women in the street. In Canada I think you will find that many of these are in the C.C.F.

Should you not rather appeal to those who bear the name "liberal" to take some more leaves out of the C.C.F. book, build more houses, provide better health services, control the excesses of the present system and avoid the treatment of minorities such as has been meted out to the Japanese Canadians which flouts faith in democracy. If these things are done, and they are what the C.C.F. is constantly advocating and, where possible, practising, you will not need to worry about the survival of democracy.

*Toronto, Ont.* ANDREW BREWIN

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### Screwball Pitch

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH regard to Mr. Kimball McIlroy's article on "The Very Scientific Approach or Is the Straight Ball Really" (S.N., July 19), I believe he has misread the article in *Life* to which he refers. According to Mr. McIlroy, *Life* sought to prove that there was no such thing as a pitched curve ball in baseball and used a stroboscopic camera to record the flight of a baseball from the time it left the pitcher's hand until caught by the catcher. My remembrance is that *Life* admitted, and I believe proved, the existence of the curve ball but disproved the existence of the so called "screwball" pitch. In the screwball pitch, the ball is supposed to possess a double curve and thereby travel in a spiral path hence giving the pitch its name. Such a delivery is, of course, manifestly impossible since it would require two diametrically opposed spins to be imparted to the ball as it left the pitcher's hand.

With regard to the general argument, I quite agree with Mr. McIlroy that various spherical objects can be so propelled that they change direction in midflight. Not only is this a fact that can be proved by anyone able to watch or play any game in which balls are used but it is also a problem in college physics familiar to many students.

*Stanstead, Que.* P. LECKIE-EWING

### Commonwealth Matters

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SATURDAY NIGHT finds fault with views of mine on the subject of India and Dominion Status (S.N., July 26) as they appeared in the New York *Herald Tribune* of July 4. I do not complain. My opinions, for what they are worth, have always been accorded generous treatment in your columns and assent, I am happy to recall, has generally out-weighed dissent.

What does surprise me a little, I must however confess, is that on this particular issue we should seem to stand apart. Some weeks earlier, in voicing mild criticism from the standpoint of Canadian-American history, of one minor feature of President Truman's Ottawa address, I made this prior observation in the *Herald Tribune* (June 17): "Surely the fundamentals of friendship between all the English-speaking peoples are so well established that we can afford to be frank and realistic about the circumstances of their origin and growth." Do you agree? To judge by one of your remarks about the propriety of discussing these Commonwealth matters in the United States, I wonder. There can be no mature understanding unless knowledge is reciprocally candid and mutually complete.

On the whole, in books and articles published over the years in the United States, I have been regarded as plain-spoken on the shortcomings of American world policy and scarcely unsympathetic to the rise of the Commonwealth idea; where differences have been encountered, they have been as much for reasons such as these, as for any. Readers of Mr. Lin Yutang's Anglophobe best-seller "Between Tears and Laughter," to cite but one example, can, I feel, confirm this.

*Bobcaygeon, Ont.* LIONEL GELBER

EDIT. NOTE: We have no objection whatever to the discussion of Commonwealth matters by Canadians speaking or writing in the United States. Our objection is that Mr. Gelber was putting forward a view of the nature of the Commonwealth which we are convinced is not widely held in Canada, a view with which we do not agree, and a view which we fear may be taken by the Americans as being much more "orthodox" than it is.

### Talkative Servants

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on your editorial "Silent Civil Servants" (S.N., July 19). It drew timely attention to this undemocratic and bureaucratic business of experts advocating policies and then briefing members of both Houses, and often the public by radio and press handouts, on them. Granted that party government needs both the expert advice and routine machinery of a civil service to clarify and carry out policies, the fountainhead of the policies must always remain in Parliament. You say that Ministers often follow the line of least resistance and lean more and more on their experts. I think the trouble comes when the Ministers fail to study sufficiently and adhere to the broader lines of their own policies. They let themselves bog down on details. Then the experts come in to help the Ministers out and talk to the public. Let the civil servants talk to the Ministers all they want; let the Ministers do the talking to us.

*Ottawa, Ont.* H. S. PARSONS

### Christian Attitudes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE THE discussion on the church's attitude towards drinking, your writers have recently referred to the Bible and the attitude towards wine and drinking found in it (S.N., May 10 and July 5). The view of Jesus toward drinking as a personal habit is interesting but it would also be interesting to discover the attitude that He had concerning others drinking. In the teachings of Jesus, we find that He gave a number of commands. The most frequent one was, "Follow me". When an individual obeyed, and learned the power of Jesus' life of sacrificial service and brotherly love, other commands followed. Some were, "Love your enemies"; "Go sell all that thou hast and give to the poor"; "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also"; "Go and teach". It is not much wonder that many turned away; such commands are difficult to obey.

Atlhough Jesus gave a high ideal to His followers, He never apparently assumed much until a man had become interested in Him. He did criticize the religious leaders for their hypocrisy and their use of their position to get personal gain. He warned the woman taken in adultery against further sin, but He also left her with the choice of following His advice or not.

Under these circumstances, one can readily believe that Jesus would not compel by law that a non-Christian refrain from drinking; or, for that matter, follow other practices which have developed from the Christian ethics. Thus I doubt if Jesus would command that one hundred people refrain from attending movies, playing baseball, etc., in order that thirty of them would be able to attend church undisturbed by such temptations. One can wonder then whether the church of Christ is following in His footsteps in supporting Sunday "blue laws", laws requiring religious instruction in schools, temperance laws, etc.

If Christians withdrew their support from these laws, it would not make it easier to be a Christian, and to bring up one's family to aim at the standards taught by Jesus. But Jesus never taught that life in His footsteps was going to be easy. It isn't. Yet the church has been most influential in its struggle to lift the world's ideals during these times in history when it was forced to struggle against the hostility of its enemies and the indifference of its lukewarm supporters. Christ's method was to make people wish to live the kind of life that He lived. Present day Christians would do well to do likewise.

RICHMOND W. LONGLEY
*Strathmore, Que.*

# Passing Show

THE Canadian defence forces are to wear modified battle-dress, thus proving that the High Command are looking forward to modified battles in the next war.

•

Some fussy people are complaining that Hitler's motor-car is not a suitable educational exhibit for the Canadian National Exhibition. The fact that Hitler is not in it seems to us to be highly educational.

•

Policing the world is a luxury, and the new British policy is to get out of the way and let somebody police the world that can afford it.

•

Consolation note for discouraged fishermen. The Mayor of Toronto's little girl recently spent a long time at the fish pond in a local amusement park but failed to catch any fishes bearing the numbers of the more valuable prizes on show. Her father had the pond drained, found no fishes at all with such numbers, and has cancelled the license of the operator.

•

Spain, we are told, managed to reduce statistics of automobile injuries to pedestrians almost to zero by imposing drastic penalties on the drivers involved. Spanish drivers, alarmed by the penalties, armed themselves with revolvers and, after finishing off any pedestrian they had knocked down, reported to the nearest police station that they had fired in self-defence.

•

This nation-wide uproar about rest rooms suggests to us that some people have the silly idea they are intended to rest in.

•

The famous old Toronto grocery called Michie's is closing, and the S.P.C.A. are worried about what will happen to the Michie mice.

•

Our Ottawa scout tells us that there are no "Time to Re-tire" billboards on the road between Ottawa and Kingsmere.

•

"Bridal paths are not hazards."—Local Rules of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Toronto. That's what you think, brother!

•

Why all this uproar about the export of babies from Alberta? The Social Crediters are merely protecting infant industries.

•

Immigrant passage, 200 years ago, twenty weeks; 100 years ago, twenty days; today, twenty hours.

•

So far the Saskatchewan strikers are no menace to the government's safety. They strike only on the box factory.

•

A number of Ontario cities have set up score-boards in public places comparing this year's traffic deaths with last year's at the same date. Hamilton is well ahead of last year's score, but Toronto motorists can still run over several more pedestrians without surpassing their earlier performance.

•

Lucy says she can never tell whether a Stalinite is the thing that hangs down or the thing that grows up.

—Photo by John Steele.

**Eric Aldwinkle, well-known Canadian painter and designer, who recently completed a series of important murals for the new Sunnybrook Hospital for veterans. Formerly a commercial art teacher at the Ontario College of Art, he served during the war as an official artist with the R.C.A.F. He is at present devoting most of his time to mural design.**

# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

States can be induced to believe that there is no causal connection between the price of labor and the cost of the products of labor, and to enforce that belief by demanding excessive prices for their labor and inducing their governments to restrict the price of the products so that there is no adequate remuneration left for use of capital, for risk and for management, the existing system cannot function and will inevitably break down. Even without the restriction of selling prices by governments, the enforcement of excessive demands by labor can paralyze all productive operations in so far as they relate to goods sold on an export market in free competition with the goods of other countries. The thinking and preaching now carried on by the great majority of our leftists is of a kind which refuses all consideration to such factors as these; and the acceptance of this attitude by any substantial proportion of the population can lead only to a repetition, upon a larger scale, of the economic breakdown of the early 'thirties.

### NORTHERN VACATION

THE quiet rain falls softly on the lake,
And care's away, and naught should murder sleep,
And tired bodies their refreshment take,
And brain's least need is counting silly sheep.

One stubborn serenader stirs our crop:
His plaint lies on the spirit like a log
Crushing our tortured torso . . . Hey there! Stop
Your noxious sob-torn fog-horn, love-lorn Frog.

JOHN F. DAVIDSON

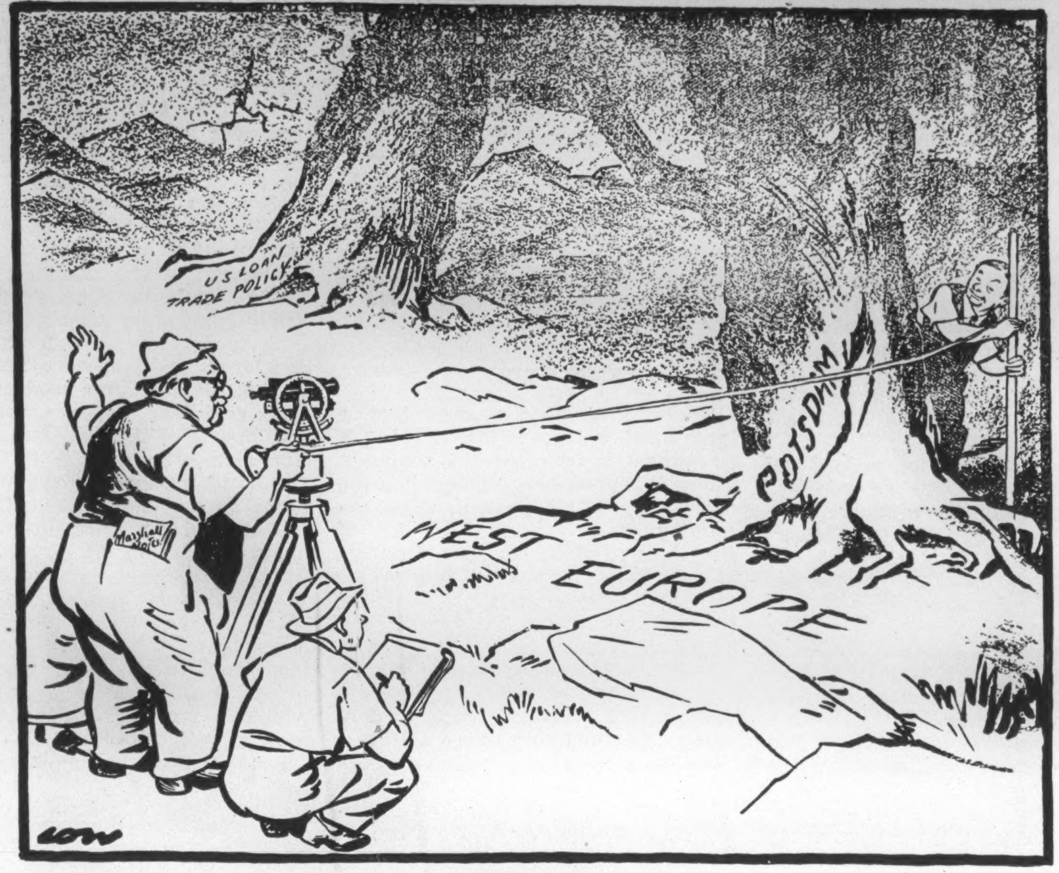
When the present general world shortage of goods comes to an end, and the exchange values of different kinds of commodities again begin to be established on the world market by the normal process of supply and demand, the present ability of well-organized suppliers of labor to demand constantly increasing amounts of purchasing power in exchange for constantly decreasing units of labor efficiency will come to an end also, and if the value of labor cannot then be adjusted in accordance with the value of the products of labor, the confident expectation of the Marxists will be fulfilled and a world crisis will ensue which will end in the establishment, not of the Utopian Socialism dreamed of by the C.C.F., but of the complete totalitarian Communism of Russia.

## Censorship Problem

THE great difficulty of operating a democracy in time of war is the amount of information that has to be withheld from the electors because of the possibility of its reaching and benefitting the enemy. Canada's first serious test in this matter occurred in the World War of 1939-45, and what happened in it is discussed in a 50,000 word analysis which has been prepared by Mr. Gillis Purcell, General Manager of the Canadian Press, and of which a fairly extensive condensation appears in the latest issue of the *International Journal*.

Throughout the war there was a strong political element in Canada which desired, not indeed to throw out the Government in power (which was obviously impossible), but to compel it to take in representatives of other political parties with a view to the adoption of compulsion for service overseas. This effort reached its climax in the autumn of 1944, when the supply of reinforcements for the invasion forces in Europe was becoming inadequate. Some of the members of the Government withdrew, and General McNaughton assumed the chief Defence portfolio and had to run for election. During his campaign the Government began sending overseas some of the troops who had been conscripted for home service only, and heavy desertions were the result of this policy.

All reference to these desertions was prohibited because it would indicate to the enemy that heavy troop movements were going on from Halifax, in the vicinity of which German submarines were very active. The Canadian Press was advised by Defence on January 15 that it was expected that the security ban would be lifted on January 21, when the troopships should have reached Europe; but on January 18 the *Globe and Mail* published a column-long editorial stating that "there have been heavy desertions from N.R.M.A. forces". Actually this did no harm, for the movement of troops was completed on January 19, and a blanket release was immediately issued. The by-election took place early in February. The paper was never disciplined.



SURVEYING THE SITE

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Mr. Purcell declines to pronounce on the question whether politics entered into the handling of this story, but points out that if they did the Government's political interests were very badly served. He seems to lean to the view that what happened was the result of the Defence Department being "utterly confused by the worsening situation. First, it wanted to bottle up the whole desertion story and even considered establishment of complete military censorship in Canada." (General McNaughton, long an absentee from Canada and for several years the military commander of the overseas forces, was of course already at the head of the Department although still without a seat.) In the circumstances the censors were completely in the hands of the Department and had "no option but to play safe". The proposal for a complete military censorship might even have succeeded but for the memorandum against it presented by the Director of Censorship, Col. O. M. Biggar, on December 11, of which Mr. Purcell says: "It is questionable whether any newspaper presentation in opposition to a military censorship could have been more to the point." Mr. Purcell thinks that the long continuance of the censorship had a "deadening effect" on the newspapers, and that it was the censors themselves who "pressed hardest" (against excessive demands of Government Departments) "for the rights of the people against the conservative nature of bureaucracy."

His general conclusion is of the highest importance. "Freedom of the nation's speech", he says, "should never again be allowed to get into so dangerously precarious a position. The only guarantee against the ignorance and lassitude that can endanger freedom of speech is to give the press a place in the nation's security council with the Government, the services, and the censors. This could be done by setting up an advisory committee of newspapermen with a definite voice in censorship policy and access to even the most secret censorship files."

## We Are All Verbose

PARLIAMENT having adjourned, the Montreal *Gazette* notes, "the customary fusillade of criticism has begun on the amount of time wasted by our members in irrelevant and verbose discussion". It has indeed, and we regret to say that most of it proceeds from the newspaper press, with the *Gazette* and half-a-dozen other serious and responsible newspapers as honorable exceptions.

What the critics overlook is that the legislative body in a democracy is and must be a representation in little of the people themselves. Parliament is long-winded and vague because the people of Canada, when discussing the kind of things that Parliament has to discuss, are long-winded and vague themselves. As the *Gazette* puts it, "The day when we have exchanged the ofttimes rambling, frequently illogical, and occasionally verbose ordinary people's member, for one to whom only companionship of the highly-informed, rigorously-trained and severely-logical is endurable, will be the day when we have exchanged the democratic for the bureaucratic pattern of government." Long live the King, and long talk the Parliament!

## Nurses Incorporate

THE act of incorporation of the Canadian Nurses' Association was among those passed by Parliament in the recently ended session and marks a great step forward in the history of this professional body, which has been in existence as an unincorporated society for almost forty years. It need hardly be said that the Act of Incorporation does not in any way interfere with the jurisdiction of the provinces or the operation of their respective Registered Nurses Acts.

The Act should materially enhance the professional status of the invaluable body of women who form its membership, and each of whom is a member of her own provincial association. The national body exists to serve the nurses in their relations with other national bodies and with the International Council of Nurses.

The qualifications for membership in this exacting and indispensable profession are now so high that it is eminently entitled to organization and representation on the same national scale as the other professions with which it is associated.

## The Desire for Power

THE chief reason for the amazing outburst of nationalism which is going on in the world, and is leading to demands for the independence of so many countries which will not be able to defend that independence when they have acquired it, is simply the desire for power which animates their political leaders. It is not deeply rooted in the hearts of the masses in the independence-seeking countries, yet it is those masses which will have to pay the price if the independence does not work. But the individuals who see a prospect of acquiring political power through the independence of their country which they could not acquire if it remained part of a greater unit—these are the sources of most of the ultranationalism of our time.

The idea that there is any wide-spread demand among the masses of the population of India for its separation from the British Crown is entirely without foundation. That demand proceeds from the classes which will be able to govern India as an independent nation, and which constitute only an insignificant fraction of the population. They may or may not believe that the masses will be better governed by them than they have been by the British; it is improbable that they are concerned about that question at all. Undoubtedly they have managed to develop in themselves a mystic faith in the destiny of their country, but that destiny has very little to do with the happiness of the people of that country, and the reason why they have been able to develop in themselves that faith is because it ministers to their desire for personal power.

Curiously enough the same desire for personal power leads in the case of the Communists to the opposite conclusion. Russia is engaged in building an Empire at the moment when Great Britain is dispossessing itself of one, and the Russian method is to employ the services of politicians in the country to be subjugated, who would never be able to attain power if that country were genuinely independent, but who can attain to it with the aid of Russian troops, Russian economic support, and Russian terror. The Russian policy throws a sop to nationalism in the shape of the promise to recognize the "cultural autonomy" of the subjugated country, but cultural autonomy is a pretty unimportant matter in comparison with the complete control of the economic, social and international policies of the subjugated country.

## A Small Country

"CANADA is a small country," says *The Torch*, the official publication of the Canadian Corps Association, and so a moment's thought about "those who live in India, China, Germany, France" will show "how impossible it would be for Canada to offer herself as a haven for the unhappy people of the world." Any unhappy people who happen to be in Germany and think they could be happy somewhere else should take a moment's thought and they will at once perceive that their only hope is in some really large country like England or Switzerland, both of which have already admitted about ten times as many unhappy people as Canada has since 1937.

*The Torch*—which obviously must not be confused with the object of that name held up by the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, nor perhaps even with that which was passed to their successors by the dead among the poppies of Flanders Fields—has a four-point formula for letting people into Canada. (1) They must be "young, able-bodied, trained in woodcraft, agriculture or some other trade or skill badly needed in our country". (2) They must be "capable of becoming indistinguishable Canadians within . . . the next (generation)." (3) They must be quota-ed to correspond to the present proportions of "racial antecedents and religious faiths" in Canada. (4) They must be "politically stable and mature" believers in democracy.

Requirement (1) means that they must leave any elderly relatives at home—or wherever they happen to be if they have no home. (2) means that within the next generation they must become a great deal more "indistinguishably Canadian" than nine-tenths of our present population. (3) means that a third of them must be French Catholics, and since we are never likely to get more than a few thousand in that category we need never hope for any large total of any kind. To (4) we have no objection if the standard of political stability and maturity does not exceed that of the average membership of the Canadian Corps Association.

Yes, Canada is indeed a small country, and likely to remain so if those who claim to speak thus in the name of her defenders have their way.

### LINGERING PREFERRED

TEN miles a minute they fly today.
From here to yonder the 'planes go swooping
And the wide-eyed public is wont to say
"Oh wonderful wonderful, past all whooping!"
(See "As You Like It" for the quotation,
Condensed a trifle to fit this station.)

But while the populace Oh's and Ah's,
And press-despatches come in red-hot,
Amid the chorus of loud hurrahs
I stand aside and remark "So what?"
If I want to go to a distant shore
I can take my time and see lots more.

Three hours to Banff and Lake Louise
Might have some reason, except for this,
I'd be *past* Kenora in half a sneeze,
And Winnipeg is no place to *miss*.
The far, far hills are ever so green,
But so is the prairie in between.

J.E.M.

# German Unrest Causes Communist Increase

By ALEXANDER SPEARMAN

**Conditions have deteriorated a great deal in Germany during the last year. There is less food than a year ago. Bad housing conditions have caused an increase in tuberculosis. Because the Germans are not satisfied with their way of living, Communism is spreading. The author believes that these conditions can be cured but it will take a lot of money. Because the British are so poor, Mr. Spearman believes that the Americans should be called in to help.**

**The author is a well-known member of the British Conservative Party and represents Scarborough in Parliament. He has just completed a trip to Germany.**

*London.*

THE position in Germany today is very critical — perhaps more than is generally realized either in London or Berlin; conditions have deteriorated a good deal during the last year. The industrial machine is running down and the slower it gets the more difficult it will be to revive. This means that not only will the Germans go on suffering, perhaps even more than hitherto, but also that we shall continue to bear a financial burden which is becoming very serious indeed.

There is less food in Germany today that there was a year ago; both the collection of food from the farms and the distribution to the people has partially broken down. So far as grain is concerned, the collection is not unsatisfactory, being about 90 per cent of the estimated crop; but in the case of potatoes and animal products, a very large amount is retained on the farms, sold in the black market at a very high price, or exchanged for necessary agricultural equipment. The farmers' costs have gone up enormously, but the price he can obtain for his agricultural products is controlled at the pre-war level; so that if he sold everything in the official market he would be ruined. It would be very difficult to enforce collection by police methods, particularly in view of the fact that there are so many small farms, but a reform of the currency would bring about a great improvement. At the present moment farmers far prefer to exchange their products for other goods rather than acquire a currency in which they have no confidence.

## Breakdown

A fair distribution of what food there is has broken down because it is impossible to organize this efficiently without adequate reserves and adequate knowledge of future supplies. The nominal rations are now 1,550 calories a day, but in fact only a little over half of that is being honored in most places, and two-thirds of that is bread (mainly made of maize, very heavy and difficult for the inexperienced to swallow). A British official showed us a week's ration on the present scale of distribution; it is less than the average Englishman eats in one day. The amount of meat for a month is about half of what would be obtained at one meal in many restaurants in England. In order to obtain even these rations, it is necessary to stand in a queue for four or five hours, and often for several days running, before getting anything. I talked to many people in these queues and found the most notable feature was not bitterness but despondency and apathy born of weakness.

The hospitals get rather better treatment. I looked at a tray showing the food for one day; it consisted of four small slices of bread; as much meat as would go on a penny; about half the quantity of jam, butter and sugar given in an English hotel breakfast, and a small quantity of some stuff that looked like sago. In the prisons they receive the full 1,550 calories a day. It seems incongruous that prisoners should receive more than others, but the reason is that they have no opportunity of supplementing their rations from their gardens or in the black market. One of the British Officers-in-Charge told me that the condition of prisoners was generally slightly better after six months inside.

The uneven distribution of food and the fact that all private reserves are now used up has led to a considerable deterioration in health. One important British official told me that his secretary has to walk up the stairs to his office backwards; she finds that in this way there is less strain on her heart. People are frequently collapsing at work, and their output is only about one quarter per head of what it was before the war.

The Germans might be divided into four categories. First, those living in the country districts (about one-quarter of the population); they are all right. Secondly, those who are so rich that they can buy all they need in the black market; these are very few because the cost is stupendous—for example, one pound of butter represents a month's wages. Thirdly, those who can afford to buy in the black market just enough to keep alive for a time; their diet might be two slices of bread in the morning, soup in the middle of the day and potato in the evenings; these are the vast majority of the Zone.

## Tragedy Inside

Finally, those who only get the ration and are, therefore, literally starving; their numbers may grow, but mercifully are small at present. These people are not often seen in the streets, so anyone judging by those he sees walking about does not realize the tragedy which is going on inside the houses. It is this tremendous variation in the amount of food consumed that leads to such different and misleading reports on the condition of the people.

The housing conditions, though not nearly so devastating as the food conditions, certainly make life very difficult, particularly in the winter when in many cases water is pouring through the roof. In Hamburg at one time in the winter the electricity was only put on in the middle of the night, so people went to bed in darkness at about 6 p.m. and got up at about 2 a.m. the next morning to prepare whatever there was to eat.

The worst conditions I saw were in an air raid shelter in Düsseldorf, where three people would be sleeping, cooking and living in one cell without fresh air or daylight. In one case there was a family living on the landing with just a screen round them. In Hamburg only a third of the pre-war accommodation is intact, and a good deal of that consists of cellars. Materials cannot be found to build new houses, but a certain amount of repair work is going on to those homes whose walls are still standing. The position has been further complicated by the huge influx of German displaced persons from Poland.

The effect of housing conditions is shown in the great increase in tuberculosis; for example, in Hamburg the number of new cases registered at the beginning of 1946 was 4,720 and at the end of the year it was 10,799.

Because of their desperate way of living, Communism is spreading. One of our principal food officers told me that on a wall opposite his house he saw chalked up what, translated, means, "Better to feed with the Nazi swine than starve with the democracies." There is certainly no Nazism apparent in Germany today but the enthusiasm for democracies is definitely lacking. There is certainly a widespread dislike of Russia, and if an adequate food supply—even half the amount a normal person gets in England—were available, the Communist tendency might soon disappear and we regain the prestige we held at the end of the war.

One German, who was encouraged to speak quite freely, illustrated his views by means of this story: An Englishman, an American, a Frenchman and a Russian saw four goldfish in a bowl. The Russian put his foot on one and crushed it to death; the Frenchman took one out with great care and fried it for dinner; the American was just indifferent, but the Englishman took his fish out, carefully cleaned it gills and put it back in the bowl. Unfortunately he omitted to see that the stopper was there, and so the fish died for lack of water.

## More Destruction?

There have been rumors that a large number of factories are going to be dismantled for reparation purposes. There is a good deal of apprehension as to what will happen if, when the country is so desperately short of food, bare of consumer goods and unable to buy imports, large numbers of men are diverted from constructive work to destroying factories having an earning capacity.

If the British quit Germany today I have no doubt but that the political quarrels which would ensue would lead to a dictatorship unless the Russians came, as most Germans expect they would in such circumstances. I believe that the best hope for establishing a democracy in Germany is not by prematurely handing over authority to the Germans; it would not then be built upon a sound foundation.

I suggest that the most effective way would be to improve the facilities for education, which is fortunately under the guidance of one of the ablest members of the British Administration. This, of course, would cost money, but I have no doubt but that there are substantial economies which could be made in the staff of the Control Commission for Germany; not in a general reduction all round, but in eliminating certain departments.

After many discussions with leading British officials and responsible Germans I suggest that the following remedies are necessary:—(1.) The first is obvious; that more food should be directed into the industrial areas. This will automatically increase output in general and that of coal in particular. (2.) A reform of the currency so that the available resources of food and consumers goods can be fairly distributed amongst the people and an incentive be given both to employers and workers. This cannot be done while so few goods are available, as a new currency would again lose its value if there was nothing available to buy with it. (3.) Modernization of the taxation system so that there are not the present deterrents. (4.) An end to the present uncertainty about dismantling of factories so that industrialists can plan ahead. (5.) De-Nazification must be cleared up so that those men who are not dangerous and have not got a bad record can play their part. (6.) Agricultural prices must be fixed at a level at which the farmer can sell in the legitimate market without loss. (7.) A reorganization of the administration so that we retain a great degree of direction.

## More Priming

The success of all this turns upon our ability to prime the country with the minimum quantity of food and raw materials that are necessary. In the past we have invested money profitably in backward countries. In some ways the conditions in Germany are more favorable because, whatever their faults, the Germans are hard workers and because, so long as we retain military occupation, we have means of ensuring payment.

But unfortunately at the present time we are so poor that it might well be beyond our powers to do this. If we cannot provide this necessary priming, then I think we should go to America and we should say, "You, unlike us, have the resources; you can safely invest them in our joint Zone. If you do not do this, not only will you lose all you have already put in, but, contrary to your declared policy, Communism will rage throughout Europe."

We must, however reluctantly, recognize that he who pays the piper calls the tune; if the Americans find the money they must have the final say; but no doubt they will be glad to make use of our administrative officers, who may be able to retain the substance, though they have lost the shadow, of power.

• •

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Is a wise atomic wight,
On your left, Maureen O'Grady,
A sublime poetic lady,
Scouting rhythms, hating rhymes,
As unfit for modern times,
And across the table there
Is a bride, supremely fair.

If the talk should go too far
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Or the soup may come and go
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J. E. M.

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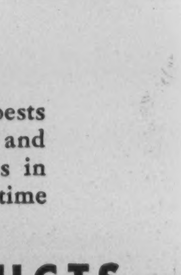

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# A Colony from a Rock Still a Far East Gem

### By HENRY LONGHURST

**Strong Chinese propaganda to give Hong Kong to China points up the need for a new declaration that the British intend to keep the rock colony. Such a declaration would be welcomed by both British and many Chinese in Hong Kong who find the colony a haven from the financial chaos prevailing in China. Although Hong Kong has taken the lead in Far East recovery, many problems remain for the new Governor's attention. For instance, with the colony becoming the hub of Far East air transport a new airfield must be quickly started.**

*Hong Kong.*

SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM, Governor-elect of Hong Kong, will be leaving England this month to take over his new office. Although Hong Kong, under British administration, law and order, has set an example in rehabilitation to all the Far East, the new Governor will find plenty of problems awaiting him.

One is income tax. There has never been an income tax in Hong Kong—not because the Government would not welcome the money, but because no one has yet devised a means of inducing the Chinese to pay it. After four thousand years of unceasing battle with tax-gatherers, the Chinese are very formidable in this respect. Recently a committee, including a bishop but not, strangely, an accountant, had recommended a twenty-five per cent income tax. They were not, however, able to reveal how to extract it from anyone except the British.

Population is another problem. In 1937 there were about a million here. After three years of China's war with Japan it was 1,750,000. Most people now put the population at about two million, and, with immigration from the mainland still unrestricted, it is rising by tens of thousands every month. The time must soon come when the island's services can no longer stand this influx. Already the water is cut off every night. Efforts to repatriate Chinese to their homeland are complicated by the fact that so many take the proffered thirty-seven dollars to see them to Canton, spend a fortnight with their friends, and then turn up again for more.

"Thus," as a man engaged on working this scheme put it, "the supply of destitutes is inexhaustible." The only apparent alternative would be to register the population of Hong Kong and Kowloon—a formidable task indeed with two million people who look very much alike and who object intensely, on principle, to being registered.

## Anti-British Press

Before the war Chinese party politics were barred in the British colony. Since the war the situation has become dangerously different, and one of Sir Alexander's first tasks will be to consider the virulent anti-British influence of the dozen or more Kuomintang "news"-papers which have been allowed to spring up. The activities of the branch offices of this party and their possible efforts to control the public educational system will also no doubt come under his review.

Linked with this is the "Collaborators' Ordinance," by which Britain and China agreed to hold in custody citizens denounced by the other as collaborators. Hong Kong having under British administration become the safe deposit of the East (it is estimated that eighty-five per cent of the money is Chinese), it would be enlightening to know the number of wealthy Chinese who have been invited to subscribe large sums to the Kuomintang and, on declining, have been denounced as collaborators and held (under the agreement) by the British in Stanley Gaol till they changed their minds.

There is still considerable talk of giving Hong Kong to the Chinese—"retrocession," the official jargon has it. The new Governor will be pressed by the British interests who turned Hong Kong from a barren, pirate-infested rock to one of the greatest transhipment ports in the world to urge the home Government to state categorically that Hong Kong is British and will remain so; that the leased territories on the mainland will be administered by Britain, under the terms of the lease, till 1997; and furthermore that no suggestions will be entertained to the contrary.

Such a declaration would receive overwhelming support, not only from the Chinese in Hong Kong, but also from the many influential Chinese on the mainland who have fortunes salted away in Hong Kong, safe from the financial chaos now prevailing in China. It would also enable a bolder policy of reconstruction to be undertaken in the colony. An example is our airfield at Kaitak. Finding one's way on a cloudy day into the present horseshoe of hills, studded with the wreckage left from previous unsuccessful endeavors, is a frightening experience. With Hong Kong becoming the hub of Far East air transport, a new airfield must quickly be started. But its future ownership should be assured before British taxpayers are asked to foot a bill of three or four million pounds.

Other projects, such as extending the health and social services and rebuilding the seventy per cent of the European houses which were looted, must clearly depend on a declaration that in no circumstances will the colony itself be scuttled.

The visitor, flying to Hong Kong in a few days where his forefathers took a rigorous ten months or so, can look with pride upon the colony's lead in Far East recovery and upon the compliment paid to British financial security by the Chinese who have lodged so much money herein. He may well be surprised at criticisms at home, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, complaining of the lack of a "progressive" policy for Hong Kong—more especially since most of the critics have never been here.

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## OTTAWA LETTER

# Provincial Government Selections Proposed as Reform for Senate

### By FRANK FLAHERTY

*Ottawa.*

THE ancient topic of Senate reform is again a live subject on Parliament Hill. Interest has been revived by two debates which took place towards the end of the recent session; one in the Commons on a Government bill to increase the indemnities of the Government and the Opposition leaders in the Senate and the other in the Senate on a proposal to allow ministers of the crown, not members of the Senate, to speak in the upper chamber.

Both moves bespeak an increasing realization on the part of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the Government, at least, of the role of the Senate. The case for higher indemnities for the Senate leaders is briefly that the Government leader has to pilot through the upper house legislation which in the lower house is divided up among 20 ministers. He is a member of the cabinet without portfolio for which he gets no salary. In order to equip himself for his Senate duties he has to attend all cabinet meetings during and a good number between sessions. His duties are a good deal more onerous than those of a private member of the Senate and, if conscientiously discharged, approach those of a minister holding a portfolio. He is to get an annual allowance of $7,000 in addition to his sessional indemnity of $6000 giving him total annual pay of $13,000 against the $16,000 received by a minister holding a portfolio. The extra allowance for the Opposition leader in the Senate is $4,000 and is a recognition of the fact that he too must do more homework than the average senator in order to master the principles of all the legislation going through parliament and thus intelligently direct the opposition's criticism.

A sharp burst of opposition to this move from the C.C.F. in the House of Commons saw Mr. King assume the unusual role, for him, of champion of the Senate. Critics recalled some of the strictures Mr. King himself had levelled at the upper chamber but undeterred he asserted that while he never expected such a thing to happen the people would be very glad to have a Senate if the C.C.F. ever came into power. The really significant thing about the Commons debate was the official acceptance of the idea of Senate reform by the Progressive-Conservative Party. Mr. John Bracken suggested that a joint committee of the two houses with representatives of the provinces go into the matter next session. Asked directly for his support of that proposal, Mr. King replied that he would welcome such a move although he would reserve judgment on the desirability of including the provinces.

The admission of ministers to the floor of the Senate involved only a change in the Senate rules and so required no action in the Commons. It resulted, however, from discussions between Mr. King and the Senate leaders. It is part of a plan to get the Senate working early in a session on governmental legislation in the hope of shortening the sessions. Every year the Commons spends weeks debating the speech from the throne. Important bills are not dealt with at all until well on in the session. Meanwhile the Senate has little work. It is believed that if ministers are able to go into the Senate, speak to and explain their own legislation that they will be more agreeable to having it first dealt with in the upper house than they are now. In any case next year the heat will be on the ministers to get legislation ready early, introduce it in the Senate and have it well advanced while the Commons are still carrying on general debates.

While the Senate has been clamoring for more work ever since Confederation up until recently there were some doubts on the part of the other branch of Parliament that the Senate was serious. The treatment of the resolution, coupled with the Senate's record in the last few years, removes such doubts. Senator J. W. de B. Farris of Vancouver, speaking on the resolution said the work of parliament was increasing. The spectacle of a jaded House of Commons giving hurried approval to an accumulation of important measures in the heat of summer was getting more disgraceful each year. This year there had been 20 bills at least which could with advantage have been introduced first in the Senate.

## No Mob Rule

Taking note of C.C.F. anti-Senate views Mr. Farris in effect said that the basic function of the Senate was to see that majority rule did not become mob rule. The Senate never had and never would block legislation which represented the policy of a government supported by the majority of the people provided no minority rights were involved. But majority rule would not work if it trampled on the rights of minorities, occupational, regional, racial or religious. The Vancouver Senator's carefully prepared speech clearly represented the unanimous view of the Senate and also current governmental opinion in that it was an argument for the Senate doing more than just sitting down as the watchdog of minority, provincial and sectional interests, for taking a larger share in the increasing work of parliament.

There was little said about it publicly but the Senators who have been thinking most about their role in the parliamentary system are not likely to offer anything but cooperation in a reform move such as that suggested by Mr. Bracken. For one thing they are increasingly sensitive that as presently constituted the Senate is not fully representative of all shades of opinion in the country and so is not as well equipped as it might be to exercise its function of protecting minorities from adverse action by a temporary majority in the House of Commons. There have been none but Liberals appointed since 1935. The Conservatives grow fewer and older. Three provincial governments are in the hands of parties which are unrepresented in the Senate.

## Possible Bulwark

The idea of reform appears to be growing as fears, entertained by a good many parliamentarians, of a popular swing to the left recede. When the notion of the Senate as a possible bulwark against a rampant Socialist government was dominant none of the older heads bothered much about reform. It is now coming to be accepted that the chances of the C.C.F. controlling the House of Commons are diminishing and that granting that it should win control the chances of a C.C.F. government rushing headlong into badly-planned socialistic schemes are less than when the leadership of the left-wing party was in less experienced hands.

The reforms most likely to come about will be those which will remove the most vociferous objections raised to the Senate without changing its essential characteristics. The chief objections which can be made validly are that the present method of appointment does not make for a balanced representation of the provinces and of all political viewpoints in the country and that appointment for life keeps good men out while men past their usefulness linger on in the red seats. The essential characteristics of the Senate are that it is a body of independent men, independent in that they do not need to worry about elections, about catering to temporary waves of popular sentiment or temporarily active pressure groups.

In a quiet way and without departing too much from the tradition that Senate appointments are a reward for long party service, Mr. King has done his bit in the last 10 years to pep up the Senate and broaden its viewpoint. He has done it by appointing two types of men, neither of which could claim favors for party service: young men such as Senators J. J. Bench and Peter Campbell; unorthodox political thinkers although regular party men, such as Senators G. G. McGeer, Arthur Roebuck and Neil McLean.

The most practicable reform in sight at the moment would be to fix a retiring age for all senators at, say 75, and have one half of the Senate appointed by provincial governments instead of all by the federal Government. Appointment by provincial governments would further improve the calibre of senators. Premier Douglas in Saskatchewan would do his best to get good C.C.F. appointees in the Senate, if possible better men than those chosen by the Dominion Government from the same province. In choosing Liberal senators from Ontario Mr. King would have an eye to the possibility of his appointees being rated as inferior in ability to those named by Premier Drew. The retiring age principle is suggested as the remedy for the problem of over-age senators in preference to appointment for a term of years because it preserves the Senate's characteristic of independence. No senator would be toadying to a government in order to obtain an extension of the term.

Needless to say the attractiveness of these suggestions is not diminished by the fact that they could be put into operation without disturbing anyone. The retiring age could be made applicable to future appointees only, leaving present senators free to remain as long as they live. The provinces could be allowed to fill up their quotas of appointees as vacancies occur.

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# How Quebec Develops Arts and Letters

### By JEAN BRUCHESI

**This article is an English version, specially written for Saturday Night, of an article which its author wrote for publication in Portuguese in one of the leading magazines of Brazil. Important as it is that people in foreign countries should know what Canadian provinces are doing for culture, it is even more important that Canadians should have the same information.**

**Mr. Bruchesi is Under-Secretary of the Province of Quebec, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.**

THE British North America Act of 1867, defining the legislative competence of the Dominion and of the Provinces, does not mention arts and letters. Therefore, in principle at any rate, there is nothing to prevent the central government from contributing directly, by such means as it may dispose of, to the encouragement, and even the promotion of literary and artistic works. In fact, however, the Federal Government has for the last fifty years been satisfied with the maintenance of the very rich Library of Parliament, the National Archives, an Art Gallery and, in the scientific realm, the valuable National Research Council. One must add to these institutions, which are all grouped at Ottawa and which hold an honorable place in the intellectual life of Canadians, a National Film Board and a Broadcasting Corporation of more recent foundation.

The dual culture which is one of the characteristics of Canada, owing to the double origin of the greater part of its population, has had, amongst other consequences, that of obliging the province of Quebec, home of the majority of French-speaking Canadians, to adopt a position which is not, to the same extent, incumbent upon the English provinces. In fact, whatever be the good-will of the central government —such good-will not being always free from the pressure of fanaticism and prejudice,—it is on Quebec alone and not on Ottawa that French culture must primarily if not solely depend for its preservation and propagation.

Without dwelling upon that necessary and beneficent nationalism which has inspired the best of its actions, the province of Quebec may truthfully say that, more than any other, it has contributed to the free scope of letters and arts in our country. This may be established by facts and figures.

Of all the provinces of the Dominion, Quebec is the only one wherein there is no Department of Education. Education, at least for administrative matters, belongs to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and this Department has in due course been entrusted with, or by force of events has taken charge of, the task of giving encouragement to arts and letters. Although its intervention most often takes the form of distribution of substantial grants to individuals or associations, it is also evidenced by more important acts, such for instance as the creation of permanent institutions.

For thirty years, at least, the Department of the Provincial Secretary has offered scholarships for studies in foreign countries, and among those who have received them are numbers of young artists, musicians, painters, sculptors, ceramists, jewellers, architects, who by this means have been enabled to complete their development in Europe or in the United States.

## The Prix David

In 1922, the Minister then in charge of the Provincial Secretary's Department instituted the literary and scientific competitions better known under the name of *Prix David*. These are annual competitions, and a sum of about $5000 is thus distributed each year among the creators of the best literary and scientific works published by Canadians who are residents of the province of Quebec.

More recently, in 1944, the creation of a grand prize for painting (*Grand prix de Peinture*), reserved like the literary and scientific prizes for Canadian citizens who are residents of the province of Quebec, has afforded proof of the interest which the government takes in the fine arts. Such interest had moreover been shown by the foundation of two schools of Fine Arts,—one in Quebec, the other in Montreal,—a furniture-making school, a School of Graphic Arts and a Conservatoire for the teaching of music. These institutions depend directly upon the Department of the Provincial Secretary, and soon became prosperous enough to be the envy of the other provinces.

These scholarships, prizes and schools alone would be sufficient to render the Province of Quebec unique on that score; they do not however cover the whole of the activities of the local government with regard to culture. The Department of the Provincial Secretary also is entrusted with one of the most important libraries of the country, the *Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice* in Montreal, a service of Archives which may compare to advantage with any service whatsoever of the same kind, and a Museum of Art and Natural History, the scope of which increases from year to year. As the latter receives very few gifts or legacies, it is evident that its plentiful collections have been acquired by the public Treasury; this represents many thousands of dollars expended for the encouragement of artists by the purchase of paintings and sculptures.

Such form of encouragement is not reserved to painters and sculptors only. Writers know this and take advantage of it in two ways. Firstly, the Department of the Provincial Secretary places at the disposal of the authors themselves $5000 to $6000 to be used for the purchase of the most valuable books published in the course of the year. Then it reserves, especially for the purchase of Canadian books, but preferably this time for the publishers, a sum of about $35,000 per annum. These books are distributed in the schools, and often they are given to libraries of this country or to foreign libraries.

The Province of Quebec has an artistic past, which however, until the end of the last century, was unappreciated because of the fact that it was unknown. About 1890 a few amateurs sketched out some very worthy works of research and erudition, but these were fragmentary. Then, suddenly, curiosity was awakened. The government entrusted Mr. Pierre-Georges Roy with the organization of a service of Archives and created a Historical Monuments Commission. Inquirers and searchers undertook the study of the old monuments, the exploring of the fields of lesser history, the ancient legends and customs and folklore. Quite frequently they could count upon the help of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, which often assumed the cost of numerous publications.

## Making A Survey

In 1936 these researches were sufficiently advanced to demonstrate the existence of a rich artistic heritage. Such heritage, still imperfectly defined, had to be protected against depredation, destruction and spoliation. The most practical means therefor was to make a survey of it. The Department of the Provincial Secretary undertook it the same year, by giving official authorization to the research work begun a short time before by Mr. Gérard Morisset. Carried on since then without interruption and at a very low cost, the inventory of the works of art has trebled, or even quadrupled, the information which was known about the history of plastic arts and of the applied arts in the Province. At the same time, indirectly, it has thrown light upon many obscure corners of Quebec's political, religious and economic history. The archives now contain thousands of files, along with many thousands of graphic documents. And the harvest is still far from being complete.

The province, understanding and fulfilling its duty in this respect, has not failed in the essential part of its task, since it contributes, in the only effective manner, to the enrichment, not only of a nation's heritage, but to that of humanity. And humanity, only just liberated from the most terrible of wars, is more than ever in need of the only riches that do not perish—the riches of the mind. In a Canada whose economic power it is customary to extol, the province of Quebec, by the care afforded to those spiritual values, proves true fidelity to its French origin.

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# Only a Numbered Hill Picked by History

By W. W. MURRAY

**At 4:25 a.m. thirty years ago next Friday, August 15, battle-seasoned Canadian soldiers went over the top at an obscure, little war-battered spot in France. On the maps it didn't even rate a name but was shown as a 70-foot sea-level notation. What went on there that morning and during the hours that followed has given Hill 70 a place among the great battles of history.**

SOME of Oliver Goldsmith's noblest lines portray the 18th century war veteran in a role that everybody at once recognizes and appreciates. Like his 20th century counterpart, he is a raconteur, a teller of adventurous stories.

*"The broken soldier, kindly bid to stay,*
*Sat by the fire, and talked the night away."*

Whether broken or whole, ex-servicemen have the gift of reminiscence. They enjoy recalling anniversaries of particular events; and the current year finds them drawing from an unusually rich reservoir. Harking back to the summer of 1917, they find that 30 years ago Canada and Canadian wartime prowess were being extolled throughout the world. Three names figure significantly in their recollections—Vimy Ridge, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. The Battle for Hill 70 was fought on August 15, 1917.

Several interesting "firsts" are associated with it. For example, it was the first exclusively all-Canadian operation on a grand scale, projected, planned and executed by Canadians. Also, it was the first major Canadian battle fought under the direction of General Sir Arthur W. Currie, who, early in June, had succeeded Sir Julian Byng as Commander of the Canadian Corps.

Currie inherited from Byng the task of exploiting the Canadian victories at Vimy in the summer of 1917. It had been hoped that by maintaining pressure on the Germans on the Plain of Douai, between Arras and Lens, they might be forced to relinquish their hold on the latter city. This would have meant liberating an extensive mining area, for Lens was the coal metropolis of Northern France. It was a sprawling, industrial community, surrounded entirely by a conglomeration of satellite towns and villages, all of them dependent on coal for their existence. Their names evoke lively memories within Canadian veterans of World War I: Lievin, Rollincourt, Loos—Sallaumines, Avion, Angres—Les Brebis, Bully Grenay, Maroc. There is no significance at all to grouping them in threes.

## A New Scheme

Almost lost in a confusion of slag-heaps Sallaumines crowned a low ridge, about a mile south-east of Lens. Sir Arthur Currie's first scheme contemplated an attack on this place. Its capture would put the Canadians solidly in rear of the mining metropolis. Figuring it was worthwhile taking a shot at, the Corps Commander got his staff working diligently on the project. But nothing came of it. The "show" was abandoned, replaced by a new scheme which envisioned the attack against Hill 70.

The name—Hill 70—sounds imposing. It suggests a lofty eminence, with a frowning crest beetling over the valley below. Actually nothing could be wider of the mark. Were one to travel northward from Lens to La Bassee, over the broad highway which today traverses Hill 70, one would move over gentle and almost imperceptible undulations. The highest of these would be Hill 70.

Loos, with its devastating memories of September, 1915, lay in ruins about a mile west of Hill 70. The same distance to the east was Cité St. Auguste, a small, neatly ordered collection of miners' cottages. The whole neighborhood was dotted with those *cités,* row upon row of red-bricked houses, each *cité* clustering around some particular mines. All were demolished, or nearly so.

The mine-owners had drawn liberally for place-names on the calendar of saints. There were Cité St. Pierre, and other "Cités" of St. Laurent, St. Emile, St. Edouard, Ste. Elizabeth, St. Theodore and Jeanne d'Arc. In addition, other settlements were merely numbered, in accordance with the numerals assigned to the pits from which the inhabitants derived their livelihood. Fosse 10 was well-known to the Canadians, athwart the Arras-Bethune Road, south of Sains-en-Gohelle. Fosse 11 was on the outskirts of Cité St. Pierre, while Fosse 12 formed part of Cité St. Edouard.

Two miles to the north of Lens, Hill 70 lay somewhat beyond this confusing jumble of hamlets, slag-heaps, pit-heads and railway spur-lines. Four small woods, whose trees had long been blasted by shellfire to charred and blackened stumps, stretched north and east of the hill. These were the Bois Rasé, the Bois Hugo, and two others which rejoiced also in numerals instead of names—the Bois de Quatorze (14) and the Bois de Dix-Huit (18). This was the area over which the attack was projected.

Throughout the month of July Canadians and Germans had both been active around Lens. The former had been seeking to tighten the noose. In many minor raids and trench-snatching shows they had pushed well into the southern outskirts of the coal metropolis. The Germans reacted violently: they needed the Lens coal as much as did the Allies and they did not take kindly to the threat of being deprived of it. They subjected the towns behind the Canadian lines to vicious bombardments. All routes were heavily shelled; favorite spots on which the German gunners spent their hate were the ill-famed "Crucifix Dump" at Loos, the twisted mass of iron and steel wreckage known as "Tower Bridge", and the enormous twin slag-heaps of the "Double Crassier."

## "Crucifix Dump"

Crucifix Dump was so named, first, because it was the site of one of those *calvaires* which are inevitably present on the outskirts of French villages, and, second, because it was a convenient spot for the delivery of rations and engineering material to the front-line troops. Notwithstanding its proximity to the fighting zone the crucifix had sustained such remarkably little damage that its apparent immunity grew into legend. It occupied a place in the mind of the troops second only to that enjoyed by Notre Dame Brebières—known generally as the "Hanging Virgin of Albert."

Prior notice that Hill 70 would be the locale of the next set-piece attack had already been served on the Germans. This was wholly unintentional, it is true, but evidences of the preparations that were being made were nonetheless effective. In those days "security of information" was quite unknown as an item of strategic policy. Everybody knew about the forthcoming show, and every estaminet in the Pas de Calais buzzed with the latest news of it.

Like the Vimy offensive four months before, the attack on Hill 70 did not come off on the date originally set. The plot, issued on July 30, named August 4 as Z-Day—a significant date in Great War history. However, this was cancelled. Preparations were intensified, and a week later an order from Corps Headquarters advised that the operation would not be launched before August 15. On the 14th, a final message set Zero-Hour for 4.25 a.m. next morning.

The frontage of the attack extended two and a half miles southward from the famous Chalk Pit Wood, north of Loos, to the outskirts of Lens. The deepest penetration was to be about one mile, into the network of German trenches fronting Cité St. Auguste.

Currie assigned veteran battalions to this, his first major show. They were wise and experienced; their exploits were already a legend. As a matter of historic interest it would not be amiss to enumerate the units which "kicked-off" on the morning of August 15, 1917:

2nd Brigade: 5th Saskatchewan (Western Cavalry); 7th British Columbia; 8th Winnipeg ("Black Devils"), and 10th Alberta.

3rd Brigade: 13th (Black Watch); 14th Royal Montreal; 15th (48th Highlanders of Toronto) and 16th Canadian Scottish.

4th Brigade: 18th Western Ontario; 19th Central Ontario; 20th Central Ontario, and 21st Eastern Ontario.

5th Brigade: 22nd (The "Vandoos"); 24th Victoria Rifles; 25th Nova Scotia and 26th New Brunswick.

After a night of unusually violent enemy shelling, the attacking battalions went "over the top" at 4.25 a.m. on the morning of the 15th. Their assault was ushered in by a terrific barrage from the Canadian artillery, thickened by an extraordinarily intense volume of covering fire from the Canadian Machine Gun Corps. In the semi-darkness the assaulting troops had a difficult time in the maze of trenches into which they plunged. One recalls again names that formerly had a familiar ring—Hugo Trench and Puits 14 Bis, Horse Alley and Hurdle Trench, Nabob Alley, Nun's Alley and Dynamite Road.

To portray the action in detail would require many chapters. The morning was filled with deeds of outstanding heroism. The Canadian Corps Intelligence Summary for August 17 says:

"Reports show that the fighting in the last three days has been the fiercest which this Corps has yet experienced. The enemy has offered a most determined resistance throughout, and the bayonet has been freely used."

Violent counter-attacks failed to pry the Canadians loose from their hold on Hill 70. German losses were severe. In prisoners alone the Canadian Corps captured 23 officers and 1,146 other ranks. This was not achieved, however, without considerable cost. Canadian casualties totalled 6,138, of which 33 officers and 835 other ranks were killed.

But this action was one more brilliant triumph written into the story of Canadian hardihood. Many more followed in the next fifteen months. Never again did the Germans regain the lost ground, although they tried repeatedly to do so. Once taken, Hill 70 remained Canadian for keeps.

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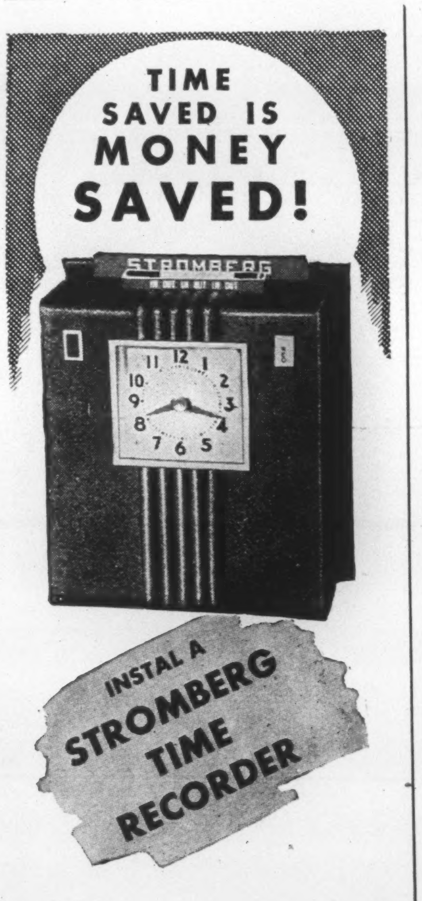

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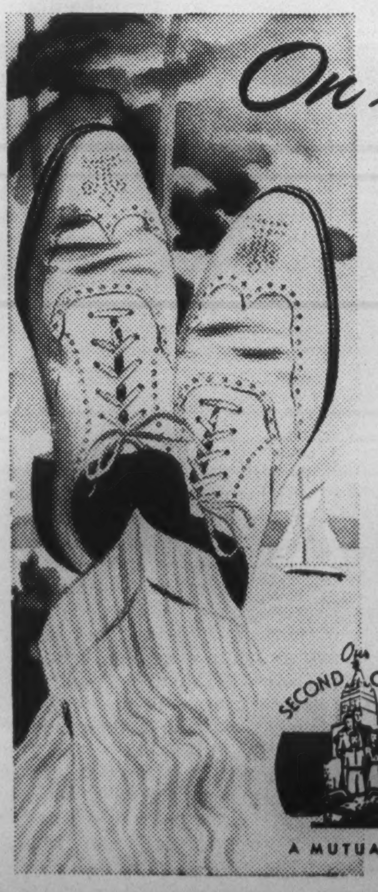

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## WASHINGTON LETTER

# In Junkets, Probes and Homework Congressmen Work Up Campaign

**By JAY MILLER**

*Washington.*

WHILE most Congressmen are in their own bailiwicks studying the grassroots reaction to the first "streamlined", Republican-controlled Congress in 15 years, many others are taking investigatory trips abroad, and still others are conducting between-session probes in Washington.

That "home study" is vitally important preparation for the next session opening next January second when issues of the 1948 presidential election will be crystallized. Continuous sitting of Congress has prevented the lawmakers from learning what the folks back home think about it all.

Already issues for 1948 were created in passage of the Truman vetoed labor bill and the President's jettisoning of the tax bill. Congressmen have much at stake next year, because in addition to electioneering for a President all 435 House members and 32 of the 96 Senators will be testing their popularity at the polls.

Signs point to continued teamwork between White House and Congress on international affairs, but there is likely to be a knock-down dragout scrap over the amount of funds to be voted for foreign relief in the second session of the 80th Congress. There will certainly be a slugging match on domestic issues.

International problems will be a big item on the next session's agenda and Congressmen have shown an unprecedented intention to study them first hand during the interim. More than a score of House and Senate committees and an estimated majority of Congress is going overseas. They will examine foreign and domestic policy and military affairs as related to American domestic problems. Democratic leaders charge that these are actually junkets and will cost the taxpayers two million dollars. Republicans reply that the trips will save the country millions in the coming years.

Congressional investigations to be held during the next five months will produce some basic campaign material. Already the colorful Hughes-Kaiser war contract inquiry, replete with Hollywood starlets, has brought out charges and countercharges of war contract pressure and high wartime jinks in high U.S. aviation circles.

That is just a headline-making beginning. You will shortly be enlightened with a variety of probes. First there is the investigation, probably headed by former President Herbert Hoover, into reorganization of the Executive branch of government. There will be a Senate-House study of the high cost of living. A special Senate committee will look into the State Department's "Voice of America" radio broadcasts.

There will be a joint Senate-House probe of housing, and a separate 15-city peek by a House Labor Subcommittee into "monopoly, racketeering and restrictive practices" in the building industry. Independent studies will be made by House and Senate Agricuture Committees into farm problems. House and Senate Small Business Committees will look into a long range program for that segment of American business.

There will, of course, be a continuance of the probe by the House Un-American Activities Committee into the spread of Communism. There will be two surveys into newsprint shortages, a tax study by the House Ways and Means Committee, a check-up of disposal of surplus war property, and a House Merchant Marine inquiry into preservation of American shipping.

### Political Microscopes

Congressmen, as well as the American people, are studying the record with political microscopes to see ballot signs for 1948. The 73 freshmen Republicans are demanding a more "positive" and "realistic" legislative program for next year. Democratic critics say the G.O.P. has been too negative, too much concerned with picking holes in the Truman program.

You can be sure that those personal Gallup polls of the people's representatives will produce some unexpected developments in the next Congress. The Republican leadership says it's proud of its accomplishment. Undoubtedly, it is hopeful that the electorate feels more along this line than recent national polls indicate.

They gave a decided edge to President Truman, who since returning from the funeral of his mother in Missouri, has worked unceasingly on the accumulation of legislation and other White House business.

Although the Republican Congress completed its first session without repealing a single basic New Deal law, party leaders declared it was planned that way. House Majority Leader Charles Halleck of Indiana declared that "the idea that the Republican party ever campaigned for outright repeal of all social legislation and a return to the postwar world of 1920 is sheer nonsense."

He declared that Congress delivered the goods on the party's promise to cut Government expenditures and taxes and to balance labor-management relations. "We are proud to stand on that record," he commented.

Some New Deal Democrats were reported to be disappointed by the failure of Congress to accept President Truman's recommendation for extended Social Security, aid to education, health, housing and similar social proposals. Impartial scrutiny of the session's record showed that Mr. Truman fared reasonably well with Congress. He did as well this past session as in the 79th Congress when Democrats were in power.

Of the 32 pieces of major legislation he sought from the 79th, he won 10, lost 15 and took a draw on seven. He got from the 80th most of his foreign policy measures, and he also blocked a tax reduction and a curb on wool imports perilling U.S. world trade by two crucial vetoes.

The record is less clear on other issues. Republicans claim a victory on budget reduction but Democrats say this was mere "bookkeeping". Republicans pointed to budget cuts effected, and also called attention to the reductions in funds for Federal Departments of Interior, Commerce, Navy, War, Labor, State and Agriculture.

### Setting a Precedent

The President set a precedent by making a veto of the tax bill stick for the first time in history. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was first to veto a tax bill but it was overridden.

President Truman is believed to have suffered a decisive defeat in the passage of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act over his veto. His strong denunciation of the measure as one which "would reverse the basic direction of our national labor policy" failed to sustain the veto. Some say he wanted it to go as it did, to let Republicans have credit for its passage.

Congress did agree with him on unification of the armed forces, but granted his requests for financial aid to Greece and Turkey, confirmation of Bulgarian, Italian, Hungarian and Romanian Treaties, and extension of post-U.N.R.R.A. relief.

While U.S. entry into the International Refugee Organization was sanctioned, Mr. Truman failed to gain admittance of large numbers of European displaced persons. He also failed in his plan for standardization of arms with other Western Hemisphere Nations, including Canada.

Mr. Truman won a compromise on the State Department's foreign information service, getting $14,000,000 of the $31,000,000 that Undersecretary William Benton had sought. Among bills which the president lost was his plan for universal military training and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project. Congress went along on his request to make the Speaker of House next in line after the Vice President in presidential succession.

Now the Republican High Command is praying for his continued good health. House Speaker Joe Martin would become president if Mr. Truman were to go out of office as there is no vice president serving. The G.O.P. sachems have other plans, involving such men as Taft and Dewey. A vocal Republican, Stassen, has some plans for himself.

As yet, Harry Truman is the only man in the actual running on the Democratic side. What this Congress has done and will do will tell the story of who takes the White House prize in November, 1948.

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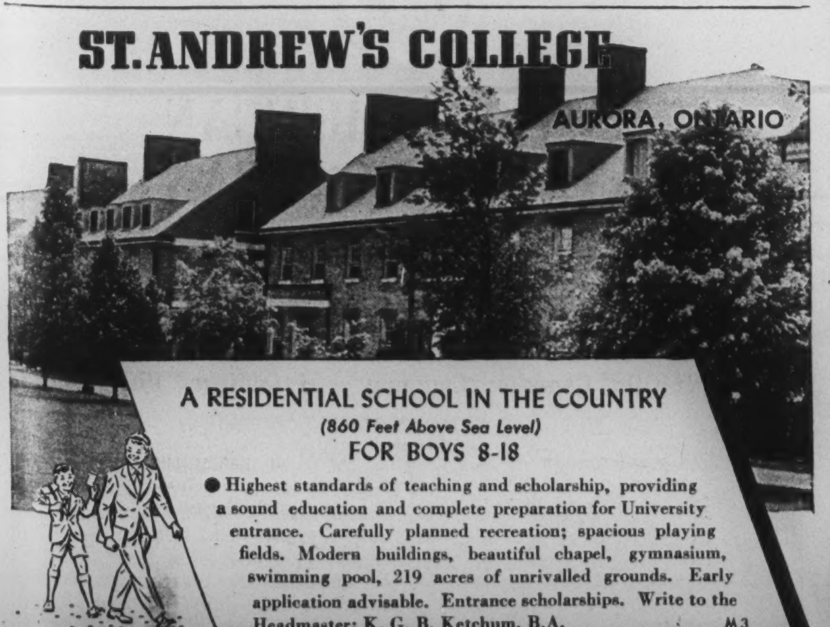

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## BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

# The Hates That Seethe in Asia; A First-Class Book on Spain

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

NO PEACE FOR ASIA — by Harold Isaacs — *Macmillans — $3.50.*

REPORT FROM SPAIN — by Emmet Hughes — *Oxford — $3.75.*

VICTORS, BEWARE!—by Salvador de Madariaga *—Clarke, Irwin—$2.75.*

DEFEAT IN VICTORY—by Jan Ciechanowski— *McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

"NO PEACE for Asia" comes timely to hand, with the fighting in Java, the massacre of the Burmese Cabinet, and the Wedemeyer mission to lay down a new American policy in strife-torn China. But it is not really a very helpful book. Indeed, Isaacs is a little hard to make out.

His sympathy for the good-humored Chinese "slopeys", whom most of the American soldiers hated fiercely for their thievery; for the wretched and downtrodden Indian "wogs", whom the Yanks mainly treated with careless contempt as being "sub-human"; and for the movements of revolt all through Asia, as against the rapacious reactionaries from Europe, trying to refasten their grip on the area; put him securely on "the right side." All the more since he is no fellow-traveller boosting Communists as democrats.

The author is determined to do what one man can to help improve the deplorable state of things. But how can he really hope for improvement if up to now, as it seems to him, every white man who has gone to Asia has gone only to plunder, and everything the Western powers have done has been stupid, if not criminal? (The missionaries he lets off as being "unavoidably" bracketed with trade expansion and national interests).

An average opinion of the writer's is this one: "the bumbling, the contradictions, the stupidities, the errors and the failures . . . " And that is for the Americans in the Philippines, whom he lets off as "well-meaning blunderers", in contrast to the crafty and cynical Europeans.

If all the meddlers in the Far East have been so black and so stupid as he paints them, can Isaacs really believe in the great change in attitude for which he yearns? I don't think that he does, really. For he speaks at the beginning and at the end of the book of the "myths" about America—the one believed by Americans of themselves and the other believed in by Asiatics before they met the American troops—as being "punctured."

### No Help Anywhere

He doesn't hope for any help from the Soviets, whose retreat from Lenin's internationalism to traditional Russian imperialism he documents in their demands on China. And he certainly doesn't expect anything from the British, French or Dutch.

His utterly blind prejudice against the British, in particular, takes a good deal of steam out of his sections deploring the race prejudices of the "provincial-minded" American troops. These men "loathed the army, loathed the war, were lonely, angry, frustrated, and turned their wrath on everything and everybody linked to their plight." The author seems to take a certain satisfaction in writing about hate.

So bigoted is he on British rule in India that it would be no use arguing with him. After all, like his G.I.'s who have gone home to spread their violent prejudice against China, he "has been there." India he finds "a vast, rich country." It could be "one of the most flourishing lands on earth." But instead it is full of staggering, appalling poverty, and immeasurable human degradation. So: "it is no exaggeration to say that British wealth and might have been built out of Indian poverty."

### What Is Left Out

Nothing about the wealth of the maharajahs, about the rigid caste system and the treatment by the Hindus of their own fifty millions of "Untouchables", about the debilitating climate of the country, or about the greatest irrigation scheme in the world—built by British engineers and capital.

And one careless sentence for the whole Hindu-Moslem feud, which has caused tens of thousands of deaths in recent months, and impoverished India by countless millions of dollars' damage to her cities, and loss of crops and trade. "There are, to be sure, differences between them" . . . but religion has nothing to do with this conflict! It is merely an economic and political conflict whipped-up by British policy—which is a policy of "plunder" and "conquest" and "systematic exploitation."

The Congress Party itself takes a milder view. Its leading paper, the *Hindustan Times*, (which is printed in the English language) said on July 22 that "in the roll of honor many names, *both Indian and British*, come to mind in this triumph of non-violence. . . The British nation, too, possessed a few men of faith and vision who moved their people to advance, however tardily, towards the goal of freedom. . . . There is much the British have done and much they have left undone."

The author's treatment of Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang functionaries and the upper level of Chinese Army officers is absolutely scorching. Yet it is true that in recent weeks even such a moderate expert on China as Nathaniel Peffer has returned, calling the present government "the worst Chinese Government in modern times, one of the worst in the world today—worst in point of incompetence, corruption, spoilation, quasi-fascist repression and lack of decency of purpose."

Many of the writer's experiences in post-war Asia, which he covered very widely, are told with strength and feeling. But this is almost wholly an emotional, rather than a balanced and factual account of the forces at play there, and to present it as the basis for a new American Asiatic policy is preposterous.

### An Aid to Policy

"Report from Spain" is an entirely different proposition. First one should say that the title is a misnomer. This is no "report," but a careful description and estimate of all the factors which go to make up Spanish politics today. This is exactly the type of book on which policy *can* be based. It is without question the most impressive study of Spain which I have seen since the end of the Civil War.

Emmet Hughes spent four war years in the American Embassy in Madrid. He was highly-enough placed even in 1942 to share the secret of the Allied landing in North Africa, and in his final year, 1945-46, he acted as liaison with Spanish opposition elements of all shades of opinion. Further, and very important for an observer in Spain, he is an active liberal Catholic, who found a keen interest in analyzing the policy of the Church.

He concluded that the great bulk of the Spanish clergy, seconded by a considerable part of Catholic Action, have accepted the role of defenders of the present regime. This may be explained by such memories as the killing of half of the priests of the Toledo diocese in 1936. But Hughes found very, very few, among the "innumerable" prelates and lay readers with whom he spoke during four years, who were concerned to find out *why* the Church had been so hated when the Civil War broke out.

He unhesitatingly names Catholic Action as the "largest, least publicized and best-organized aggregation of men and women allowed to carry on political functions in contemporary Spain."

Hughes examines at length the origins and present strength—as near as it can be judged—of the Falange, the only official party, and the groups making up the National Alliance of Democratic Forces, formed in October 1944. He finds that the Falange has been sheared of much of its power since the end of the war, and that many Falangists, who came largely from the Anarchists and the Communists, are taking refuge in the Communist Party.

The Communists and the Anarchists, believing in violence, are most favored among the opposition parties by the present circumstances, and have the most effective underground organization. The author found that Communist propaganda amounted to double the output of all other groups combined, that the Communists were receiving money, arms and men as well from abroad, and profiting greatly from the timidity of the Western powers in dealing with Franco.

The Anarchists stand next in strength, as an underground organization. They are "compactly organized, fiercely militant and anti-Communist . . . but painfully lacking in any political program or promise" and retain little of the old gospel of Bakunin.

If there were a free political atmosphere, however, the author believes that the Socialists and the Left Republicans would have the biggest following. At present it is only a question of small, tenuously linked groups acting as "custodians of the principles of Spanish democracy." There is no possibility of discussion or of driving for membership.

Hughes believes that our greatest mistake in dealing with Franco since the war has been in basing our disapproval on *the way in which he took over the government*—i.e., as

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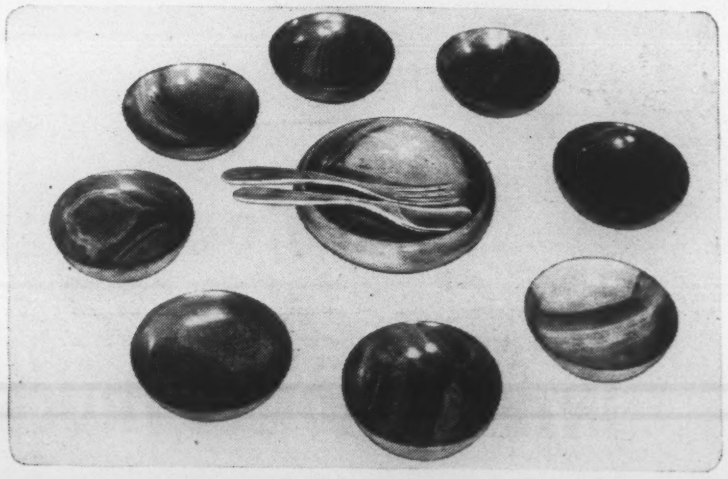

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victor in the civil war—instead of on *the present oppressive and unrepresentative character of his regime.*

The first approach tends to recreate the line-up of the civil war, as it appears to indict all the elements which supported the Nationalist cause. The second approach would tend to leave the civil war behind and base our policy on the present situation in Spain—in which, for example, the Church detests the Falange, many Monarchists detest Franco, and some Republicans are ready to accept a constitutional monarchy. In this way we encourage a new grouping of forces in favor of more liberal government.

One mistake we have not committed, which the writer considers would be "utterly disastrous", is the recognition of the exiled Republicans in Paris. Their following inside Spain he found uncertain. The worst hatreds and fears of the civil war would be revived. And we would put ourselves in the position of dictating to a proud and difficult people the government they should have.

All we should try to do, he thinks, through the threat and if necessary the imposition of diplomatic and economic sanctions, is force the retirement of Franco and the Falange, to make way for an interim regime and allow the Spanish people to choose their own government.

But we should get busy and do that, Hughes urges, for Spain is important and our inept diplomacy during the past three years has been strengthening Franco on the one hand and the Communists on the other.

### How to Fix Franco

One of the best-known of Spanish exiles, Salvador de Madariaga, is in almost precise agreement with Hughes on how to depose Franco. But that is only incidental to his discussion of the possibility of uniting Europe; of the central problem of Germany, as Europe's enemy; and the development of Soviet policy, which has queered the peace. Though written months before the launching of the Marshall Plan the book forms a broad and deep commentary on the present negotiations for Western European cooperation.

"Victors, Beware" is not the sort of book which can be digested, or explained in a brief review. But anyone who wants to take a truly liberal, tolerant yet perceptive, wise and far-seeing look at Europe, its meaning, its present state and its prospects, will find himself repaid by reading Madariaga.

Ciechanowski's "Defeat in Victory" will become one of the standard source books on the diplomacy of the recent war, giving as it does the inside story of the bitterest question which divided the Western Allies and the Soviet Union.

My tardiness in reviewing this book is due solely to reluctance to reopen a poignant subject. The account is fascinating in its revelations of Roosevelt's diplomacy—for Ciechanowski was Polish Ambassador to Washington throughout the war. The restraint with which he writes, when he could be so bitter, will recommend his views to many who were confused by propaganda at the time.

### No Letter to Joe

An illustration of the contradictions in Roosevelt's character is given in the account of the visit of Premier Mikolajcyzk to Washington in June 1944. At the state banquet the President made an unexpected fifteen-minute speech on Poland, in the most noble and generous vein.

He spoke about her great part in the war, about the shameful partitions, the brave underground, and the loyalty of the Polish Government and forces in exile. It was necessary, he declared, that the political independence of this brave and loyal people be assured in a future peaceful world.

Discussing the situation with Mikolajcyzk in his office two days later, however, he urged the Polish leader to go to Stalin and, if necessary, give in all the way to the latter's territorial demands and stipulations of changes in the Polish Government, because it was the only "practical" thing to do. "After all, there are five times as many Russians as Poles."

Roosevelt said he would like to write Stalin a letter telling him what a fine fellow Mikolacjyzk was, and urging him to talk with the latter man to man. Only this was his "political year", (fourth term elections) and the President wasn't sure that it would be advisable on that account to make the intervention.

Mikolajcyzk seriously considered and discussed the course which Roosevelt advised. But in the end he could never agree that, as prime minister, he had any right to hand away 40 per cent of the national soil. Nor could he believe that the Russians sincerely aimed at "friendship and understanding", else they would not force such hard conditions on a smaller neighbor.

Ambassador Ciechanowski's enthusiasm for the success of the visit was somewhat dampened by warnings he had received from British and American friends that while Churchill and Eden had openly accepted the Soviet demand for Eastern Poland at Teheran, Roosevelt had given his secret consent. This was unhappily confirmed when Molotov revealed it to Mikolajcyzk, in Moscow, in the presence of Churchill, Eden and Harriman, and was not contradicted.

The final chapters, dealing with the "Total Surrender at Yalta" are a classic story of the futility of appeasement. Stettinius was in the State Department by this time, and "he and the other top American officials were embarrassed, helpless, and still under the psychosis of the power of Russia and of the impossibility of risking an open showdown with the Soviets on any subject." They seemed to have no conception of the real strength or world position of the United States.

Happily they are learning rapidly. But the price of this progress must seem very high to peoples like the Poles.

## THERE'S A LANDLADY

THERE'S a landlady, most unkind,—
Was never face so plagued my mind;
There at my door she's passing by:
Observe the malice in her eye.

Her mind, her very steps are bent
On making sure I pay the rent;
I pay the rent, I know not why:
This room would hardly house a fly.

Verily, such a small affair,
Kilroy has never once been there.
But rooms are rarities, and I
Will stay there, likely, till I die.

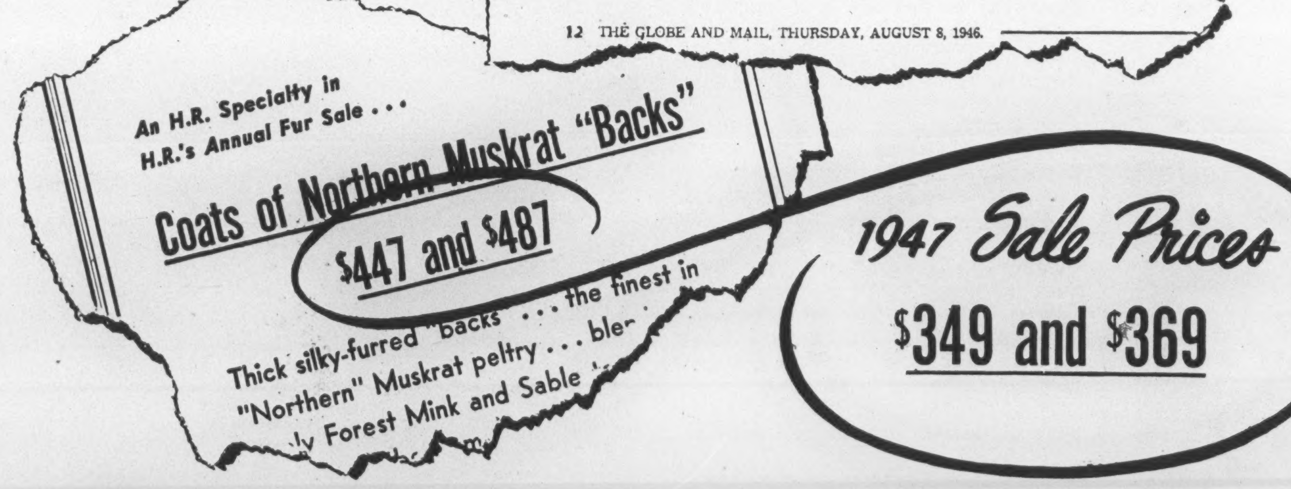
J. E. PARSONS.

Prices of Many Necessaries have Increased

. . . are you aware that the

Prices of Furs have Decreased

This statement is based on a survey of the prices during the last year of many of the products of Canada's mines, fields and factories. To name but a few, zinc and copper have gone up; so have automobiles, washing machines and electric refrigerators advanced in price; woollens likewise, and even butter and milk cost more. On the other hand, the prices of furs are way below the level of one year ago. From our own records an item is reproduced here, by way of illustration.



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## MARITIMES LETTER

# Junior Can Eat the Paper Plates If He Tries New Edible Type

**By ERNEST BUCKLER**

*Bridgetown, N.S.*

THE Maritime crop situation is quickly shaking the headlock the bad Spring had on it. But what's fine weather for the crops is a threat to the forests. Maybe a single match...

Water "bombing" has been suggested for that first lazy, terrifying, curl of smoke; but so far the only practical use for planes has been to get trained crews near the blaze at once. Forest preservation is a matter of growing concern as the versatility of wood increases. Our timberlands supply not only pulp, lumber, pit props, maple products (N.B. produced 23,000 gals. syrup in 1946, and 93,000 lbs. sugar); but now, they tell us, waste mill sulphite liquors may be made into yeast (a neat reversal, that), mill sawdust into plastics, paper records are possible ("Will someone please *burn* that Chibaba Chibaba thing with the dame pout-singing as if someone had just slapped her wrist?"), and edible paper has been discovered, so that a meal may be eaten and the dishes gobbled up as a chaser.

Milady's clothes, they tell us, will soon be made of paper also. ("The bride looked charming in a gown of white maple, with a train of New Brunswick pine. The bridesmaids wore yellow birch...")

### Control of Pests

Pests, however, which destroy millions of cords annually and greater research towards the control of which is being urged, are a more serious hazard than fire. It is estimated that enough timber is lost in N.B. through the activities of the spruce bud-worm alone to sustain that province's pulp and paper mills in perpetuity. ("My dear, I got it for $10.95, imagine... Just the tiniest bud-moth flaw in the peplum.") The export quota—not more than 82 per cent, slightly more to Great Britain, of the amount of lumber milled for domestic use—is another sore point locally, now that domestic demand is being caught up with.

Federal refusal to lift all restrictions in the case of birch is one of those things that simply can't be as stupid as it appears ... in view of the fact that the entire $3,000,000 worth of local birch is suffering from a mysterious "dieback" which will make it totally useless, even for firewood, in five years. P.E.I.'s current interest in forest preservation is seen by the planting, in a single week, of 40,000 seedlings.

Local waters have also received transfusions. N.B. appealed recently to truck drivers to distribute 4,000,000 fingerlings ("bombing" *them* was also considered impractical) into St. John streams, before they got too big for their hatcheries. I have no first-hand knowledge, from my own catches, that fish ever *did* grow. But apparently they do.

Despite the salmon scarcity this year, the Governor General on a recent trip to N.B. landed a 25-pounder in the Restigouche; 200-900 lb. tuna have already shown up in their curious rendezvous with Soldier's Rip, the tremendous tide at the mouth of the Tusket river at Wedgeport; and one of a school of 150 whales, weighing 3000 lbs., was recently landed at St. Margaret's Bay after an hour-long battle with the harpoon.

Of more interest to local fishermen (N.S. being second fish-producing province, N.B. third) is word that Canada and U.S. will take joint steps to protect coastal waters from foreign poaching; and that the Federal Government will purchase $8,000,000 canned and salted fish as part of its aid-to-Europe plan this year. This latter move may restore the salt cod industry on the historic Caraquet coast, which once had the biggest cod fleet in British North America, but lost its major markets (Italy and Spain) through sanctions and the Civil War, and later suffered through the eclipse of salt by refrigeration. They tell us an educational program is also to be launched (nice appropriate verb) to increase this country's consumption of fish. A single extra fish dinner per individual per month would solve the problem, it's as simple as that.

This is the season of the convention, when visitors play golf, talk particular shop with each other and chew general fat with local guest speakers. We've been host to the Maritime Optometric Association (whose members saw eye to eye on most problems) and the Women's Institutes (who also showed surprising unanimity for their sex, in resolutions to lower the Old Age Pension threshold from 70 to 65, etc.).

The Telephone Association of Canada discussed, rather esoterically, "toll coefficients for computing switchboard loads", although nothing was said about educating party liners to space their chit-chats; and while here, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell, at Baddeck, N.S. where Bell was buried with the express wish that no monument be placed to disfigure the countryside he loved so well, and where, besides his more famous experiments with the telephone, he instigated the first aeroplane flight in the British Empire.

**Canadian delegates to the Empire Forestry Conference now being held in Britain, J. A. McElmanney, Ottawa, and L. R. Andrews, Vancouver, visit the Forest Products Research Lab at Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire.**

### Some Visitors

We've had the Canadian Electric Association (who told us that lack of cheap power, not the adverse Federal discrimination we'd been weaned on, explained our dearth of industries, and suggested we put our rivers to work); the Maritime Aviation Association (who had Buzz Beurling to fly fancy for them at Bathurst); the Maritime Pharmaceutical Societies (did they discuss penicillin spray or the chocolate sundae?); and the Cooperative Society Managers Conference at Antigonish (birthplace of the Coop. movement in America).

The Canadian Dental Association set our teeth on edge "conducting a clinic on porcelain jacket crowns", the Canadian Chambers of Commerce put forth a proposal to "eliminate the federal excise stamp on cheques", to which we added our three cents' worth; the Maritime Hospital Association deplored the shortage of doctors (N.B. has the lowest per capita doctor ratio of any province; but its minister shortage, incidentally, will soon receive a transfusion from the distaff side in the person of bug-cute June Clark, a distraction from text if we ever saw one); and the Canadian Fox Breeder's Association were pretty proud of their two-page ad in *Vogue* ... a far cry indeed from the hole still to be seen near Tignish, P.E.I., where an Indian dug out the first silver foxes ever used for commercial breeding.

Rotarians, Shriners, Masons and Lions busied themselves with matters of more global concern (the Lions venturing that if it weren't for the Bear, "Lake Success would be a great fishing ground"), although they had time only to "touch briefly on the unrest in China."

Girl Guides and Cadets have also been frying their own pancakes away from home (Cadets, at the N.B. army camp with the rather ironical name of "Utopia").

And even the animals have felt the gregarious urge. Shorthorn, Jersey, and Holstein field days have been thick as gadflies. It is largely due to lessons learned at these field days that, according to international

(*Continued on Page 23*)

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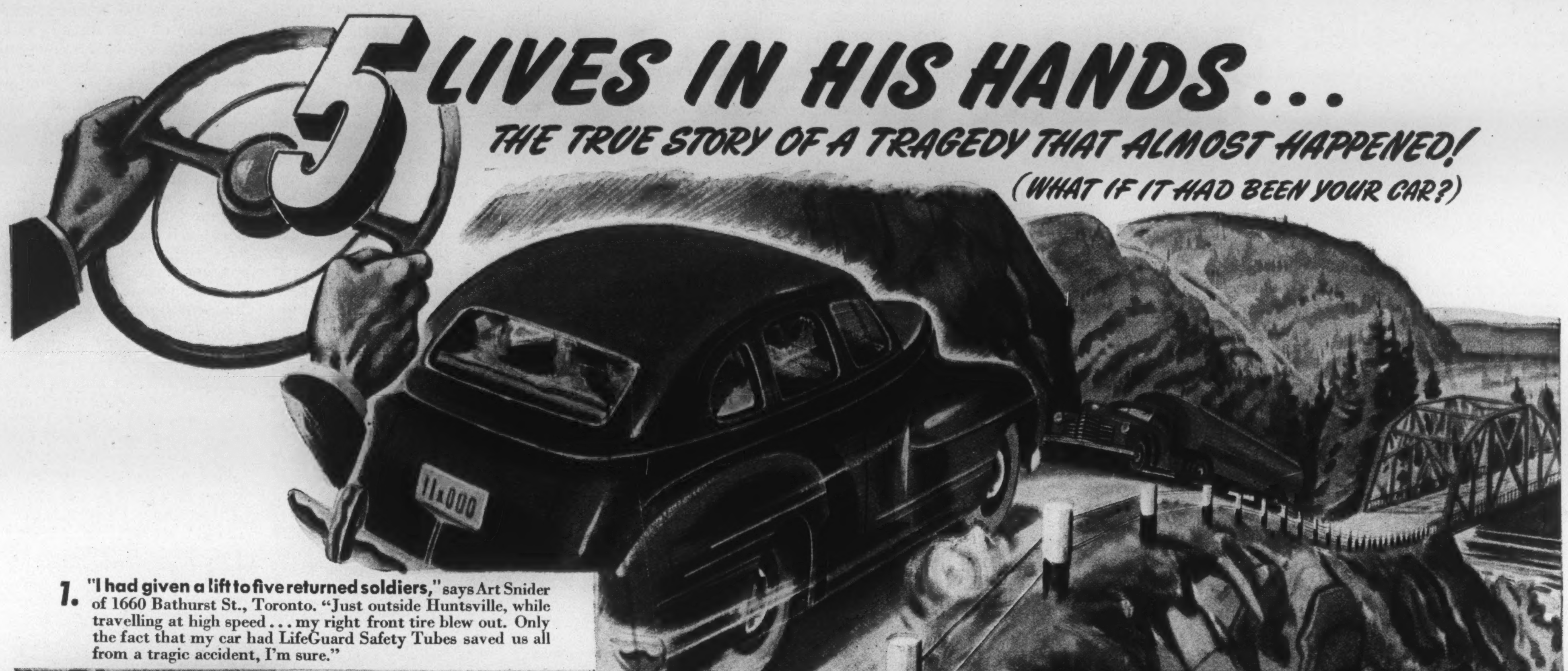
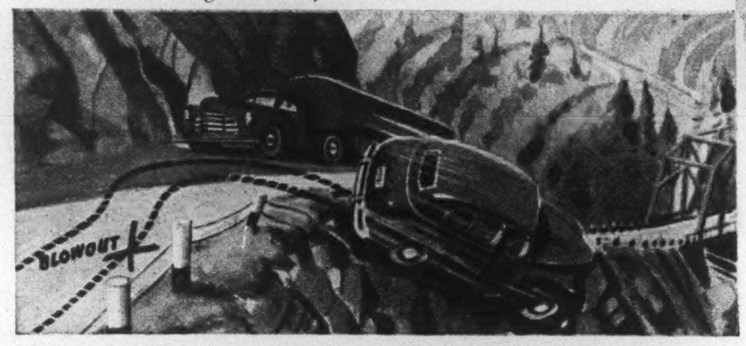
# 5 LIVES IN HIS HANDS . . .

## THE TRUE STORY OF A TRAGEDY THAT ALMOST HAPPENED!

(WHAT IF IT HAD BEEN YOUR CAR?)



1. **"I had given a lift to five returned soldiers,"** says Art Snider of 1660 Bathurst St., Toronto. "Just outside Huntsville, while travelling at high speed . . . my right front tire blew out. Only the fact that my car had LifeGuard Safety Tubes saved us all from a tragic accident, I'm sure."



2. **This might have happened!** The blowout could easily have wrenched the wheel from the driver's grasp . . . sent the car hurtling over the embankment . . . or plunged it head-on into an approaching truck.

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4. **This picture shows why** the car didn't swerve out of control. When the tire and outer air chamber blew, the inner *reserve* air chamber of the LifeGuard took over . . . held plenty of air for a safe, smooth stop.

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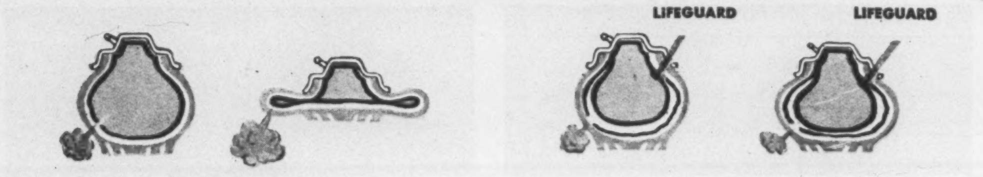

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# LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Broadcasting Set-up in Canada Needs a Complete Overhauling

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE action of Parliament in its closing days concerning the regulation and administration of broadcasting in Canada is obviously a mere postponement of necessary decisions. The Parliamentary Committee has ceased to be a satisfactory body for dealing with questions which now relate not to the annual current problems of broadcasting, but to the whole concept of the kind of broadcasting system most suitable to this country.

The Parliamentary Committee is debarred by its rules from issuing any minority report, and the opponents of the majority concept are therefore under no obligation, and indeed have no power, to propose an alternative system which could be publicly criticized and compared with the system actually in vogue. Somebody will eventually have to make an exhaustive study of the whole radio situation as it has developed since the Aird Report; and in our opinion it would do no harm if that somebody were a Royal Commission large enough and comprehensive enough to produce two rival designs for Canada's broadcasting for the next ten or twenty years. What matters is not that such a Commission should be unanimous, but that all its members, majority and minority alike, should know pretty completely what they are talking about; and to acquire that knowledge would take even a very intelligent group of Commissioners the best part of a year. If at the end of that time they were not unanimous they should at least be able to present two well-thought-out alternative schemes, between which Parliament could make its choice.

### Let Newspapers In

The abandonment of the policy of discountenancing the granting of licenses to newspapers is probably wise, although it is a reversal of previous opinions expressed by the Committee and endorsed by Parliament. The whole business of making choices between applicants is difficult enough even in the case of a new license, and becomes most embarrassing in the case of an old license for a station which the owner wishes to sell. It is all very well to say that a license is not a property right and must not be sold, but the sad fact remains that a broadcasting station possessing a license and in full running order is worth a great deal more than the same broadcasting station when it is not allowed to broadcast, and the C.B.C. can therefore, by refusing to recommend the transfer of the license to a certain party, practically prohibit the sale of the station to that party. On the other hand the C.B.C. cannot very well go out and look for another purchaser who enjoys its approval and who is willing to pay the same price as the purchaser who does not; so that it is really in the position of having either to sanction the granting of a license to a person of whom it disapproves or to compel an unwilling licensee to go on broadcasting.

### Scrutiny of Licensees

The problem becomes even more complicated when the license is held in the name of an incorporated company, especially if its stock is traded on the open market. The C.B.C. cannot possibly concern itself about every sale of a block of one hundred shares, and yet a sufficient number of such transactions may change the control of the company and fundamentally alter the station's policy. The sole means by which the C.B.C. can enforce any control in all these matters is by recommending the cancellation of the license; and this is not only an extreme measure which might be very unjust to a large number of innocent shareholders, but it is also a measure which the licensing authority might very properly refuse to carry out, since it is not obliged to act upon the recommendations of the C.B.C.

Take it by and large, there is reason to doubt the wisdom of the whole policy of attempting to safeguard the public interest by inquiring into the character of the persons or companies by whom licenses are held. The manner in which they use their licenses is of course quite another matter, and is an entirely proper subject for scrutiny and control by the radio authority. Even the application of this control is however surrounded with difficulty, as the penalty of license cancellation is ruinous to the offender and could only be applied for the gravest possible offence. Even the suspension of the license is difficult, because it may deprive the public of a much needed service. It is probable that a system of fines would be more like what the situation calls for, but this would obviously require a much more judicial body than the present C.B.C. Board of Governors.

The small financial concession involved in the government absorbing the cost of collection of receivers' license fees will go but a very little way towards meeting the financial problems of the C.B.C., and will do nothing whatever towards improving its service above present standards. Also there is little prospect of any early increase in the Corporation's revenue from advertising. The truth is that Canadians are not prepared to pay the cost of a public radio service unsubsidized by advertising—a cost which even in Great Britain, where operations are enormously easier, is twice as high per listener as the sum charged for a receiving license in Canada. That being so, if any public radio service is to be had at all it must be partly paid for by advertising, which means that it must have a share of the advertising revenue, the rest of which goes to the private stations. That this was not contemplated by the Aird Report is perfectly true, but neither was the enormous size of the advertising revenues which were destined to become available to private broadcasters in both the United States and Canada in the two decades following the Report's publication.

The idea that freedom of speech is destroyed because private broadcasting stations are subjected to certain restrictions administered by a Board appointed by the Government is one that has been sedulously propagated during the last year or two. If there were any truth in it, freedom of speech would long since have been completely destroyed in Great Britain, where no private person is allowed even to own or operate a radio station, and all broadcasting is actually managed by a similar Board. No belief that freedom of speech was in any way associated with the private ownership and free operation of radio stations had anything to do with the adoption of a mixed private and public system in Canada. The reason for leaving the private stations in the field was simply that they were considered better able than the national system to perform the purely local service of providing *local* broadcasts to their respective communities.

### Private Chains Problem

Twenty years ago it was thought that the advertising revenue available for broadcasting would not greatly exceed what was needed to pay the cost of this local service and provide a reasonable profit for the stations engaged in it. In actual fact it has vastly exceeded that amount, but the mere availability of such large sums has compelled the stations to spend far more than was expected for the building up and retention of their audiences, which have become more demanding with each succeeding year. The main problem now calling for settlement is whether the private stations should be kept strictly to this function of catering to local needs, or should be allowed to organize themselves, so far as they may see fit, in national chains for the purpose of providing programs of better quality but of less local character. The C.B.C., in the regulations which it has been imposing on the private stations, has been adhering, and we think properly, to the localized concept of the function of the private stations, and no Parliamentary Committee has ever instructed it to depart from that concept. The question whether the concept should be departed from is one which needs extremely careful examination, but it does not appear to us that any light is shed upon it by vociferation about freedom of speech and the evils of all government regulation of channels of communication. The nature of radio as a channel of communication is such that a large amount of government regulation is inevitable. In Great Britain that regulation has gone to the extreme length of complete Government operation, and yet we hear very little complaint that liberty is being trampled on by the B.B.C.

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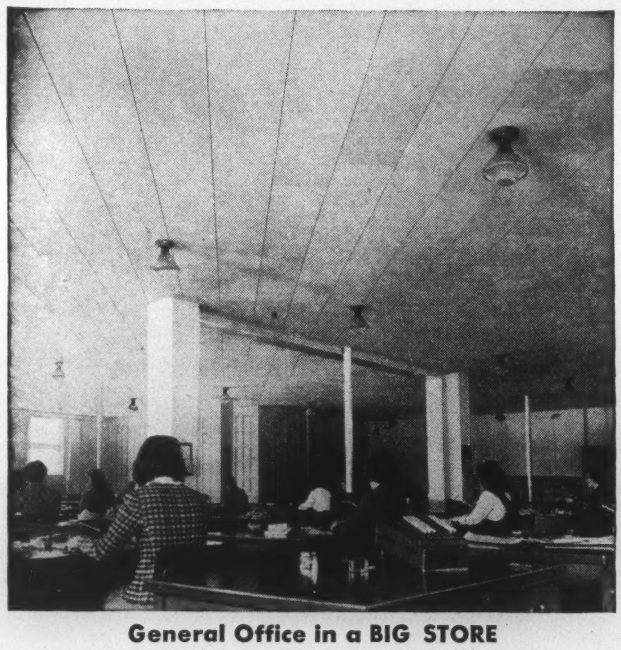

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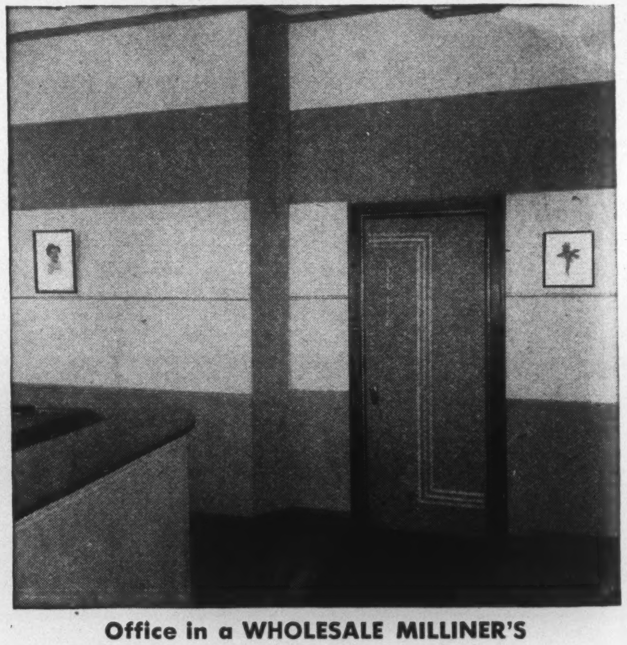

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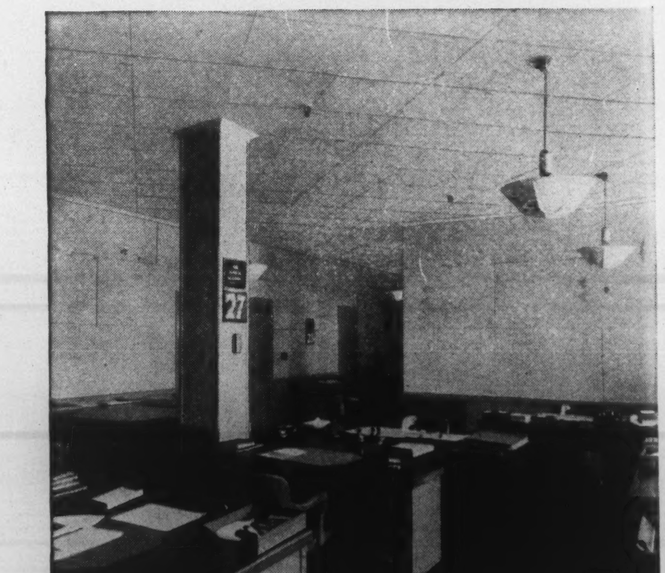

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## THE MELTING POT

# The Habit Started in '78

### By J. N. HARRIS

*Montreal.*

BACK in 1778, or it could have been '76 for all of us, the Americans occupied Montreal, and they liked it so well that it has become an annual event.

Practically the only trace of the first occupation still to be found is a newspaper called *The Gazette,* which was founded by a printer brought to Montreal by the Commissar, or Intendant or whatever he was called, of the American forces, a man called B. Franklin, whose *Evening Post,* published on Saturdays in Philadelphia is still hanging on, too.

The modern invaders are offered the supreme inducement to come to Montreal by a news store which will print their names in 104 point railroad Gothic, 8 columns wide, over a newspaper for fifty cents, to send to the folks in Kennebunkport. This is no doubt a result of the known weakness of Americans for founding newspapers in Montreal.

They are also offered an almost unique form of entertainment for the North American continent, to wit, riding over the mountain in a horse-drawn vehicle for five bucks, or three if you look like a native. The sight of thirty or forty carriages lined up on Windsor street must have a startling effect on the raw tourist, whose ideas about Canada are usually a bit hazy anyway.

As a result of Montreal's insistence on being quaint, the present horde of invaders can be seen walking about the streets looking for a Canadian in his furs and snowshoes. Perhaps they think that most of the natives have barricaded themselves in their houses, leaving the collaborationist hack drivers to cope with the foreigners. At least ten of them have stopped us on the street, and addressed us in a manner usually reserved for idiots or foreigners, and they appeared surprised at our ability to speak English.

This year, for a change, defensive measures were taken by the city against the expected invasion. (The one in the 1770's was unopposed, like Toronto's invasion in the war of 1812.) Streets were torn up and barricades erected at the corner of Guy and St. Catherine, slowing down the mechanized forces and causing great confusion among the Americans.

Mayor Camillien Houde's dream of an independent island with an army of its own was well on its way to realization, and with great spirit the defenders prepared to tear up the Peel-St. Catherine corner as well, a cunning move, since this is the busiest corner in Canada. Fifth column activity, however, sabotaged the scheme, allowing U. S. cars to circulate with comparative ease in the uptown district.

The ostensible purpose of the Peel-St. Catherine defence measures was the moving of tram lines, which are at present so constructed that the middle part of every street-car turning the corner passes right over the sidewalk. They say that if you get hit by a street-car while standing on the sidewalk you can sue the Tramways for every cent they've got, and several reputable law firms keep an articled clerk on the corner day and night, waiting for clients to be hit.

All measures, however, could be described as "too little and too late", and our American cousins are firmly in possession of the town, bringing that warm green flood of dollars that will help to boost up our trade balance, or whatever it is that needs boosting up.

MR. Dink Carroll, sports editor of the Montreal *Gazette,* recently told of a Quebec motorist who was stuck on a road in Georgia. A Negro, seeing the Quebec licence plate, inquired if Montreal was in Quebec. The motorist said yes, and at once found his car being propelled along the road by a gang of willing helpers, all Negroes.

"Montreal — that's where Jackie Robinson played," was their explanation.

Most Montreal baseball fans were entertaining angels unaware when they made Jackie Robinson their idol. He was just a good ball player, and that was enough. Montreal, where the English-speaking minority is out-numbered four-to-one, is inclined to be color blind, which is why the Brooklyn management chose it for their experiment of introducing a Negro to organized baseball.

The Georgia story seems to indicate that the Negro population of the U.S.A. will regard Montreal with great affection as a result.

•

AND speaking of Montreal baseball, who would think that a game possessing such a rich and typically American jargon could be translated into other languages! Yet it has wangled its way into French, Spanish, and Japanese.

"*Schulz lance maintenant pour Syracuse,*" the loud speaker blares, and the foreigner sits up with a start. A base hit is a *coup sur,* left field is *champs de gauche* and a run is a *point,* but it's still baseball. Clay Hopper, or 'Oppeur, the Montreal manager, strides onto the field three or four times every game to protest (futilely, of course) against atrocious decisions by the umpire, and he is encouraged by a chorus of madly partisan fans in two languages.

Yet, though partisan, the fans can appreciate good play by the visiting team. Hank Sauer, a big and very tough looking customer from Syracuse, was given quite a ride every time he came to bat; on each occasion he would lift his hat to the stands with a gesture of defiance. Finally Mr. Sauer poked one over the left field fence with two runners on base, and when he returned to the dugout he was given a very genuine cheer by the noisiest and most partisan section of the crowd. He acknowledged it with a bow worthy of an ambassador.

We might even risk the statement that fans in Montreal get more *fun* out of any game than fans in most other cities, but that would probably start an argument.

•

SO MR. Northrop Frye has completed his work on Blake! About twelve years ago, when we first heard of Mr. Frye's projected book, we were inclined to regard it as some airy trifle he would knock out one week-end when he was free. At that time Mr. Frye expressed impatience when our own essay on Blake was a mere week overdue, which, all things considered, seems a bit thick when he was to take about a dozen years at the same job, on a larger scale.

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## SPORTING LIFE

# Baseball for Kids on Sunday, and Wrestling on All Other Days

**By KIMBALL McILROY**

IT IS but rarely that many of our clergy get away from the all-important problems of other people's drinking for long enough to worry about anything else. It is especially rarely that they concern themselves with sport played on any other day but Sunday. Consequently it comes as something of a surprise to note that the ancient and previously honorable pastime of wrestling is currently in the doghouse.

It appears that a Simcoe, Ontario, clergyman wandered into the armouries there, possibly in search of an errant soul, and found himself observing a wrestling match. Just what the calibre of wrestling in Simcoe, Ontario, might be, this column would hate to surmise. The clergyman reports that what he saw in the armouries was "simply a frenzied mob in an exhibition of animal spirit which can only have a degrading influence on the life of the community".

Presumably, from this, what the clergyman saw was an exhibition of "team" wrestling, with two or more wrestlers on each side. Certainly the word "mob" cannot refer to just two participants, even large ones. On the other hand, the reverend gentleman may possibly be referring to the spectators, in which case it seems hardly fair to blame the wrestlers. One can hardly castigate the key figure at a public hanging for the unseemly behavior of the witnesses.

If the matter had been decently dropped right there, with the Simcoe ecclesiastic expressing his personal opinion of present-day wrestling, there wouldn't be much point in further comment. Students of wrestling as a science would be inclined to regard his comments as conservative.

But the matter wasn't dropped right there. Some inquisitive soul took it upon himself to find out how other clergymen felt about wrestling. Most of them, doubtless through long-conditioned reflex action, were against it.

### Not a Sport?

First prize goes to a Toronto minister, who said, "I have never seen a wrestling match, but I hate everything about them." What do you suppose it is he hates? How does he manage to isolate, from a spectacle he has never seen, one or more specific things about it to hate? It makes you think, doesn't it. The same man goes on to say, "It could never, by any stretch of imagination, be called a sport".

Here the reverend gentleman is a long way off base. After stretching his imagination just as far as it would go in that first sentence, he now contracts it to something smaller than a T.T.C.-passenger's standing room. A little research would show him that authorities of all sorts are inclined to classify wrestling as a sport. In fact, this column will go so far as to challenge him to find any place where it *isn't* so classified. Frank Menke, the sports writer's best friend, calls wrestling mankind's third form of sport in order of discovery, after running and throwing.

Perhaps the reverend is differentiating between professional and amateur wrestling, although he doesn't say so. Here he may be on somewhat firmer ground, though how he knows he is isn't clear. Professional wrestling, as practised today, may not be a contest — isn't, in fact, a contest by *any*body's definition — but it is a sport.

### Too Polite

There are other opinions. The Salvation Army is quoted as being "generally opposed to wrestling matches". Now it may be that wrestlers are generally opposed to the Salvation Army, too, though we rather doubt it and feel that, even if they were, they'd be too polite to go around saying so. Despite all the ecclesiastical opinion in the world, most sports authorities feel that wrestlers represent probably the highest type of professional athletes performing today. This will sound strange to many, but it's true.

If it were only wrestling to which the clergy was opposed, the matter would be one of supreme indifference, even to wrestlers. Unfortunately, however, a number of churchmen are likewise opposed to any kind of sport practised on Sunday, even by small children.

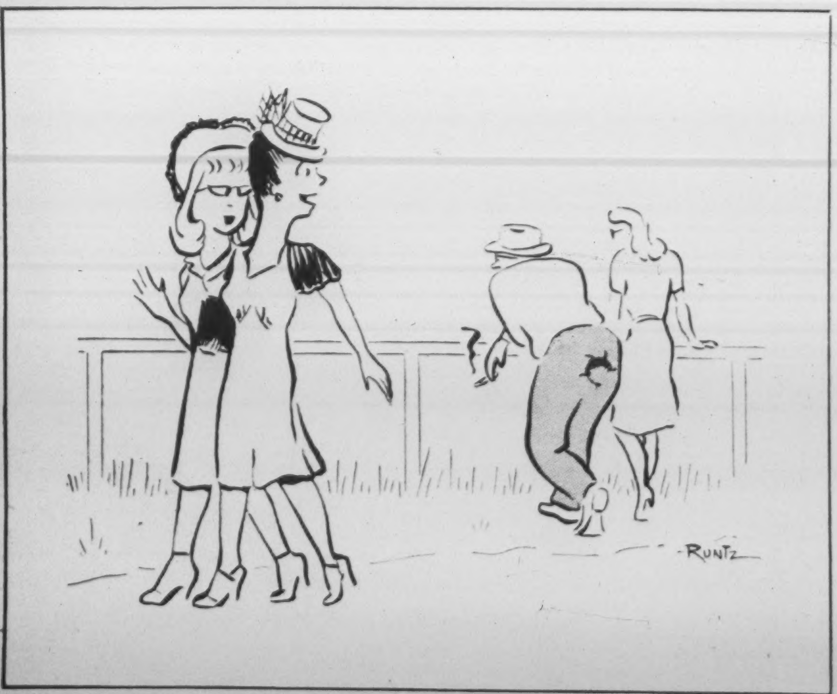
Their reasons for taking this stand are rather curious. One Toronto clergyman is quoted at some length on the subject. He first complains that, "We used to have 800 pupils in our Sunday school. After ball games in the park were allowed, it dropped to 400". It might be interesting to obtain medical opinion on which was the more beneficial atmosphere for a growing child: the sunshine of the parks or the stuffiness, however sanctified, of a church Sunday school room. Considering that the whole question revolves about Sunday *afternoon* games, one wonders just how long that Sunday school lasted.

The same gentleman's reasons get even curiouser as he goes on. "Working people no longer buy Sunday clothing for their children," he says, "because old clothing is good enough for them to play in." Here, surely, is a clinching argument against Sunday play in the parks. What are working people going to find to spend their money on, if not on Sunday clothing for the kids? Why, this Sunday sport business is striking at the very vitals of our civilization. Think of all those poor children weeping bitter tears over not having to put on their Sunday best, without which, apparently, they will not be permitted to attend this particular Sunday school. It wrings one's heart.

In commenting upon a brief prepared by the youth service department of the Toronto Community Chest, the Toronto Centre Presbytery of the United Church says it believes "the 'wide-open' Sunday suggested in the brief would be a mortal blow to the moral life of thousands of young people".

Here is an alert organization which won't be caught napping when danger confronts its young. How fortunate our youth is to have such guardians. But let's look for a moment a little more closely at what the Community Chest people suggested. How about this "wide-open" Sunday? Bootlegging establishments with open doors? Bordellos advertised by neon lights? Burlesque shows in the streets? Well, almost. The brief wanted supervised sports and outdoor entertainment for kids on Sunday afternoons. As anyone can see, this would in all truth have proven a mortal blow to the moral life of children.

It is unfortunate that the presbytery didn't go into the question of what the moral life of these kids is like *without* supervised sports and outdoor entertainment on Sunday afternoons. There is the possibility that the young folk may have long ago discovered some highly diverting indoor amusements unsupervised.



"Why, that looks like Rumsey, the flag-pole sitter!"

## LONDON LETTER

# Britons, Short of Books, Cheered by Sight of New Cheap Editions

**By P. O'D.**

*London.*

PAPER is still one of the acute shortages in this country, though not apparently in the Government stationery department. There seems to be any amount of paper for the endless forms that are sent out, and all the various Government publications, whether "white papers" or otherwise. But everyone else is cut down to a not very generous proportion of their 1939 consumption, with book publishers as the chief sufferers.

Naturally those publishers who had a big pre-war consumption of paper are better off than those who had a small—very pleasant for the old and well-established firms, but not so pleasant for the newcomers. A very few firms are said to have considerable reserves of paper, but most of the others are so badly off that the supply of books is being very seriously curtailed—even books required for education. There is almost a famine of text books in the schools and universities.

One is reminded of all this by the report that five of the leading London publishers have signed an agreement with Penguin Books, giving the publishers of that admirable series the reprint rights on certain of their books. These will not be library volumes, of course, but paper-backs like all the other Penguins—and cheap, light, handy, and legible like the rest of them. There is a lot to be said for the sort of book you can slip easily into your pocket. Besides, this is a case of a Penguin reprint or none.

The special feature of this new agreement is that the books published under it will carry a double credit line, recognizing the rights of the original publisher—"printed by Penguin Books in association with William Heinemann", for instance. In the publishing world this is apparently a very important point, and

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one which Penguin Books have up to now been unwilling to concede.

The ordinary reader is not likely to care much about the reprint one way or the other. For him or her the chief thing is that it will now become possible to get books which otherwise might be unobtainable. The only difficulty is that there are never nearly enough Penguins. They vanish from the bookstalls "like snow upon the desert's dusty face, lighting a little hour or two—and are gone." You have to be there when they arrive, or you are out of luck.

## Tea and Crumpets

Recently I was talking to a gardener who was complaining about the smallness of the tea ration. I asked him how many times they made tea in his family in the course of the day. He counted them up—nine times, when the tea ration ran to it.

I was horrified. In spite of many years of living in England, I still have the feeling that tea is the sort of thing you drink only for social reasons, or because you are not feeling very well—an infusion of medicinal herbs, in fact. But nine times a day! All that tannic acid must surely do something very odd to your insides—tan them, at the very least.

My gardener friend was astonished at my astonishment. He did not seem to think there was anything unusual about his family's consumption of tea. The families of his friends drank tea as often and as much when they could get it. As in his case, the ration was hardly ever enough, and every now and then they had to do with tea only five or six times a day—all through the fault of that man Strachey!

I was reminded of this in reading just now that Mr. Strachey had been negotiating with the Indian Government for the purchase of 291,000,000 lbs. of tea, as part of the annual British requirement of 425,000,000 lbs. Unless he gets it, it will be necessary to cut the ration. There is no hope of increasing it. Well, anyone who wants it can have mine. But 425,000,000 lbs. seems quite a lot.

## More British Films Needed

British films are getting better and better—even American critics admit as much—but they are not becoming more numerous, or so slowly that it will be many years before they can meet even half the requirements of the British cinema public. Film studios in this country are producing some 45 feature films this year, and hope to produce 55 next year. Even if they do, this will barely be enough to meet the 17½ per cent required by film exhibitors to meet the quota regulations of the Board of Trade.

There are in this country some 4,000 or more cinemas, showing from 400 to 450 feature films a year, which is a good deal less than they really need to keep up the quality of their programs. Even if British studios were to produce 150 films a year—not that there is at present the slightest chance of their doing so—they would still be meeting only a third of the demand.

This is the effective answer to the earnest people who keep on writing to the press to ask why our Socialist rulers persist in importing American films at a cost of so many million badly needed American dollars every year—about £16,000,000's worth. The alternative would be to shut down most of the cinemas in the country, and no government would take that risk. Most of the people who go to cinemas have votes.

## No More "Double"

Farmers, at any rate, will be considerably relieved in mind by the promise of the Government that there is to be no more Double Summer Time, once the present period is over in the middle of August—Single but not Double. Farmers have been strenuously protesting against it and their grumbles have been reverberating through Whitehall. And, believe it or not, this Government is afraid of farmers—almost as afraid as it is of coal miners.

There is a good deal of justice in the rural opposition to D.S.T.—men standing about waiting for the heavy dew to dry off the ground, thus necessitating overtime working and a general increase of costs, difficulties with poultry, which wander about the fields until all hours of the official night, and so fall a prey to foxes and badgers, difficulties of all kinds.

Besides, in their fight against it farmers have been getting eager though unorganized support from mothers of small children throughout the land — impossible to make the little rogues go to bed, or to sleep when they get there. Even this getting up at the crack of dawn is not all the poets claim for it. Fat lot they know about it!

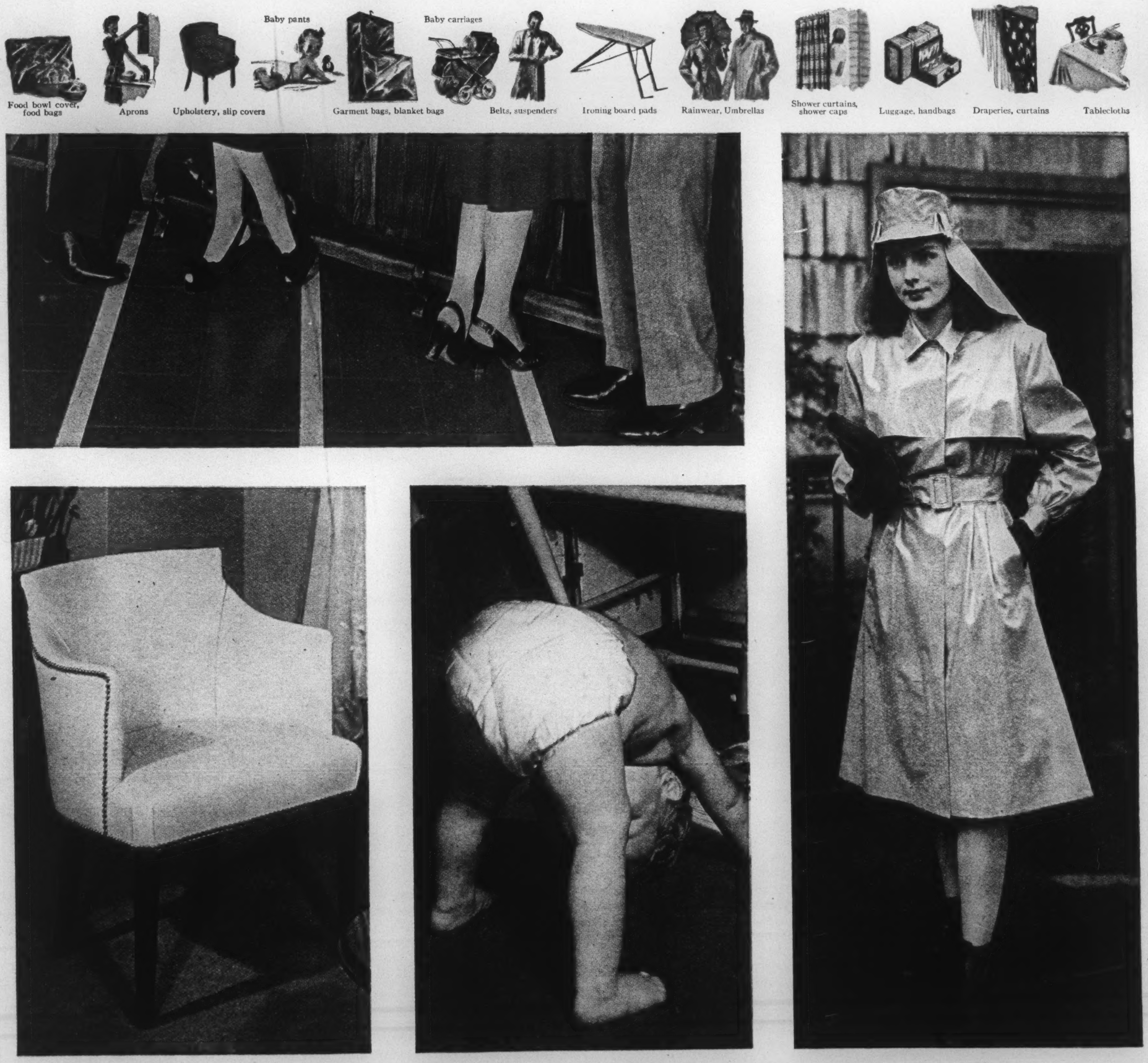
## Tolerance

Bournemouth has a flourishing municipal orchestra. It is a wealthy municipality which can afford to spend a good deal of money on its music, and does—chiefly as a matter of business perhaps, for its effect in attracting visitors. The position of musical director to the corporation is regarded as a quite desirable one. When it fell vacant recently, there were 73 applications—72 British and one foreigner. The foreigner got it.

Earnest Socialists seem to have felt that this was an attack on the principle of the closed shop. Questions were raised in the House of Commons, and it was claimed that there was grave anxiety among musicians of all classes at the decision, especially as other such appointments—to the Scottish Orchestra, Covent Garden, and the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra—had also gone to foreigners. What was to be done about it?

To the credit of the House of Commons, the answer was, nothing at all—unless, as one Member suggested, they should send a message to the Bournemouth Corporation congratulating them on appointing the best man available. Rudolf Schwartz, who got the appointment, is an Austrian Jew. He was rescued from Belsen by British troops in 1945, and is at present a guest conductor in Sweden. He is a very distinguished musician.

The brisk little discussion was of no particular importance, but it did display the kindliness, tolerance, and broad good sense of the House, of which it is always pleasant to be reminded—especially in these not very tolerant times.



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# THE BOOKSHELF

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## Chinese Lore Is Just as Charming Transplanted to the Caribbean

MR. ON LOONG—by Robert Standish —*Saunders—$3.00.*

AS MIGHT be expected from the author of "The Small General", Robert Standish has produced one of the best novels of the current season. It is about the world of yesterday and today with all the moral and economic problems which people face but unlike the current crop of vehement racial sermons it neither moans nor exhorts; Standish remains true to the structure and tradition of the novel style. He creates a group of completely plausible and articulate people and tells about what they did and thought and what happened to them in such a way that they eventually become old friends not quickly forgotten. "Mr. On Loong" is a book to bring much pleasure to many people; it stands head and shoulders above most contemporaries of its type.

One of the reasons for the success of Standish as a writer is the way in which he has made himself so thoroughly familiar with backgrounds. It would be misleading to describe him as an "expert" on Chinese thought and character but, as his previous books disclose, he stands very high among Western interpreters of this ancient culture. It is not surprising, therefore, that his principal character should again be Chinese, although this time the setting is in the sugar growing islands of the West Indies. And in characteristic fashion his study of this region has produced an authenticity of setting which will be a revelation to those who have based their opinions on tourist literature. Many West Indians will dislike the book as intensely as most other people will enjoy it. But it must be repeated that the author never preaches; his characters from the most colorful and violent to the most humble and drab act like human beings, not like puppets mouthing alien ideas.

### The Classic Shirt

The skill of the writer in dialogue, description and structure is such that the book has that deceptive easiness to read which marks the completely trained craftsman without offensive slickness. "Mr. On Loong" carries no message except that badness and goodness and vice and virtue and greed and humility are all universal human characteristics. They exist under the tropical skies of the Caribbean as they do elsewhere and, as everywhere, they run full cycle. But as they do, many people will bid a very regretful farewell to John On Loong and his friends.

The story of the Governor's boiled shirt had become a classic in the West Indies. On Loong was the only Chinese and the only skilled laundryman—a perfectionist no less—on Newcastle Island. As he lay on his sickbed, about to be gathered to his ancestors, the Governor was without a shirt to entertain a visiting Admiral. Something had to be done about it and, with almost his last words On Loong instructed his twelve year old son, John, on how to put the proper glossy finish on one starched front. The Governor entertained the Admiral; next day he attended the funeral of On Loong, and the day after, saw to it that young John was duly entered in the island's school for boys.

But the minor persecution of the schoolmaster drove young John away to sea aboard the Schooner of Pierre Lorillard, mystic blue-eyed Norman and island trader, a roaring drunk ashore and a master skipper at sea. John became as a son to Pierre, and while Chinese people were as strange to him as all others, he soon developed the racial ability of his kind to create wealth in trading. Pierre's mistress was the amorously omnivorous Julie de Salavigny and their daughter, the beautiful Laurette was of the same age as John. It was natural that John and Laurette should marry but just before that she deserted him for an English visitor; the subsequent birth of a little *chinois* in England put an end to this episode and led Laurette to succession of lovers in the more gilded circles of the continent.

### On Losing Money

How Pierre came to his death; how John became his trustee and rescued his own young son from a French convent school; how Julie reformed and how the strange "family" prospered through the management of the estate are the threads which weave together the story of the island life. The Governor and the English governing classes of the Colonial Office had little in common with the wealthy sugar planters who owned the island and whose sole idea was to keep down wages despite the starvation and misery of the thousands of blacks who made up ninety-seven per cent of the population. "If a planter makes £15,000 this year as against £20,000 the year before, he figures he has lost £5,000".

As the social pressures grew, as agitation and boycotts and near violence were rampant among the negroes and the social war raged among the Ladies' Committee ("All ladies are women, but all women aren't ladies.—Her Excellency gave the Association her distinguished patronage by becoming its chairman —but not chairgentleman") John remained aloof and neutral, and prospered. He was happy with his growing son, with his few friends, the publisher of the local paper, a salty cynical Englishman and the tolerant Catholic priest. And finally John was able to make that pilgrimage back to China and restore the bones of his father and mother to the soil of their ancestors. Life on the island went its way while Laurette in Paris took on another lover, this time a Vichyite-to-be. Then the war came to Newcastle Island.

It is in the inevitable fate of John's son, as Squadron-Leader Pierre On Loong, D.F.C. that the book has its one structural weakness and at the same time its strength in the fact that the acceptance of anything so obvious does not lead to anticlimax. But young Pierre hardly emerges as a distinct character at all for the book is the story of John On Loong. What happened to John and Laurette after the War Office cable came is best for the reader to discover.

Robert Standish has the ability to bring joy and sorrow and humor and deep understanding to his pages. The story of the little Chinese boy who delivered the shirt to the Governor and who lived to become prosperous merchant and Chinese consul on Newcastle Island has been endowed with universality and strength. It is a book to restore for everybody the simple joy of reading.

• •

### Song of the South

LET ME LIE—by James Branch Cabell— *Oxford—$4.00.*

THE old Cabell mixture of romanticism and cynicism is again prepared with care but it's the tang of cool juleps and the scent of magnolias, not the bite of swamp mosquitoes, that come through. Cabell's commentaries upon his native Commonwealth of Virginia is a book of homage to a remarkable State. He remembers his childhood when grownups were talking of the War and "what a real fine place the South used to be". (Youngsters of today are hearing the same talk). The essays are written with the familiar urbanity but each has a sentimental bias and the appearance of a labor of love carefully worked over.

We particularly liked "The First Virginian", a native prince baptized by Spanish explorers as Luis de Velasco. After blueblooded Virginians, who might have different ideas about the history of their first families, have indignantly spluttered over that one, Cabell presents "Myths of the Old Dominion", which includes an iconoclastic bit on the romantic story of John Smith and Pocahontas, "a child of tenne years old"! "Almost Touching the Confederacy" is romantic reporting of what his elders had to say about Lincoln and Booth, the latter of "most excellent motives and tragic blunder".

The one best spiked with cynicism is about his old mammy of loving memory. In Cabell's day "none dared to assail the authority of the mammies of Richmond within the borders of their several kingdoms." Their pay was only $10 a month but they were a Virginian institution.

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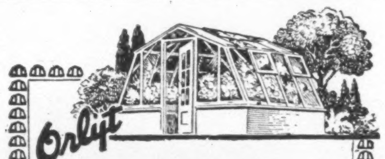

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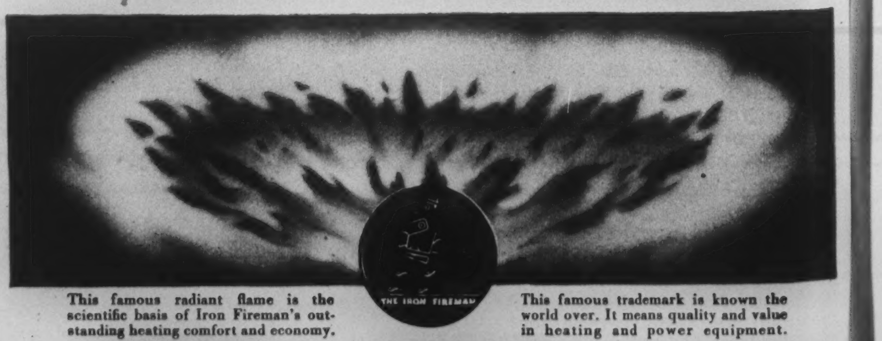

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## THE BOOKSHELF

# How London and New York Differ In Approach to the Theatre

### By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE OTHER THEATRE — By Norman Marshall—London, Lehmann—15s.

THESE THINGS ARE MINE—by George Middleton—Macmillans—$5.00.

IN New York the distinction between the commercial theatre and the non-commercial theatre is not very sharp, and the non-commercials are always straying over the line when they manage to make a popular hit. In England the distinction is drawn by the government, which imposes certain taxes on commercial theatres from which the non-commercials are exempt, and also permits the latter to pay no attention to the censor. Two recent books on the theatre serve to accent this difference between London and New York.

Norman Marshall's "The Other Theatre" deals with the history of the non-commercial theatres in England since 1925. The commercial theatre was exceptionally weak in London at the beginning of this period, because the number of houses at the disposal of commercial producers was too limited and the rents charged were outrageously high. This condition along with the taxes forced producers to the policy of sure-fire hits, imitativeness and avoidance of all experiment. The non-commercial producers could operate in barns and abandoned Sunday schools, and their audiences though small were guaranteed by membership, so that they were able to do the adventuring from which the commercial theatres were barred. Many of their best producers and players have now gone over to the commercials, and as a whole the "other theatre" is probably less important than twenty years ago.

The American book is the autobiography of George Middleton. "These Things Are Mine" tells of his career as a successful dramatist (not many of his plays reached Canada however) and of his struggle to organize the playwrights for defence against the producers. In the early part of the book, dealing with the beginning of the century, there is a good deal about the fight of the independent producers against the Klaw and Erlanger booking monopoly, which older Canadian theatregoers will remember because it forced sterling artists like Minnie Maddern Fiske to play in some very unsuitable theatres.

But after 1910 there is little about the state of the theatre, though much in the way of personal encounters with the great personages of the stage, not only in the U.S. but also in England and France. Mr. Middleton certainly possesses the dramatist's art; he does not tell us that David Belasco's methods were a menace to true drama, but he records a few examples of them and leaves us to judge.

## FOR THE RECORD

**Battle Report,** Pacific War: Middle Phase, by Captain Walter Karig, U.S.N.R., and Commander Eric Purdon, U.S.N.R. (Oxford, $5.25) This third volume of a series deals with the middle phase of the U.S. war in the Pacific, including the famous Battle of the Coral Sea. Excitingly written, well-indexed and illustrated with many official photographs and drawings.

**Audel's New Automobile Guide.** (General Publishing Company, $5.00) While not many private operators of motor cars will be interested in this volume, a considerable number of men who pride themselves on their ability to carry out repairs will find it of great value. It is, of course, primarily designed for mechanics and servicemen, for whom it is indispensable.

**Years Ago,** by Ruth Gordon. (Macmillans, $2.50) Recognized as a distinguished actress, Ruth Gordon has also become a successful playwright. Text of her current New York play on the subject of domestic Americana which has been described as "a glowing, nostalgic, warming comedy, wise, witty, true and tender."

**The Tennessee,** by Donald Davidson. (Oxford, $3.25) The Tennessee has always been a fighting river in American history and here is its romantic story up to the time of the Civil War. Another excellent addition to the Rivers of America series under the general editorship of Hervey Allen and Carl Carmer.

**Flying North,** by Jean Potter. (Macmillans, $3.75) The story of those first pilots of the Alaskan country who "flew by the seat of their pants" but to whose pioneering the whole development of aviation owes much. A first-hand, well-written and well-illustrated account.

**Empire in Green and Gold,** by Charles Morrow Wilson. (Oxford, $4.25) Business can be romantic and the reporting of it as exciting as trade itself when so ably done as in this history of the United Fruit Company. It is the story of one of the most successful of American colonization enterprises.

**The Eagle and the Cross,** by Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein. (Macmillans, $2.75) The life and times of the Roman Empire of Tiberius as seen through the eyes of Marcius of Armagh in a story of the early days of the Christian religion and its spread throughout Europe.

**Another Part of the Forest,** by Lillian Hellman. (Macmillans, $2.50) Text of the current New York success which is the successor to **The Little Foxes.** Lillian Hellman is regarded as the "number one woman playwright" of America.

**Blood Brother,** by Elliott Arnold. (Collins, $3.25) Magnum Opus of the Apache Wars of 1856 to 1872 and the opening up of the American Southwest. "Presents with shocking clarity a parallel between the military, occupational and administrative forces of that time and those of today."

**Show Me The Way,** by Leslie Waller. (Macmillans, $3.25) A youthful novelist tackles the problem of the soldier snatched from college, now a "combat-returnee" and how a man and woman gave him a new insight into what life is all about.

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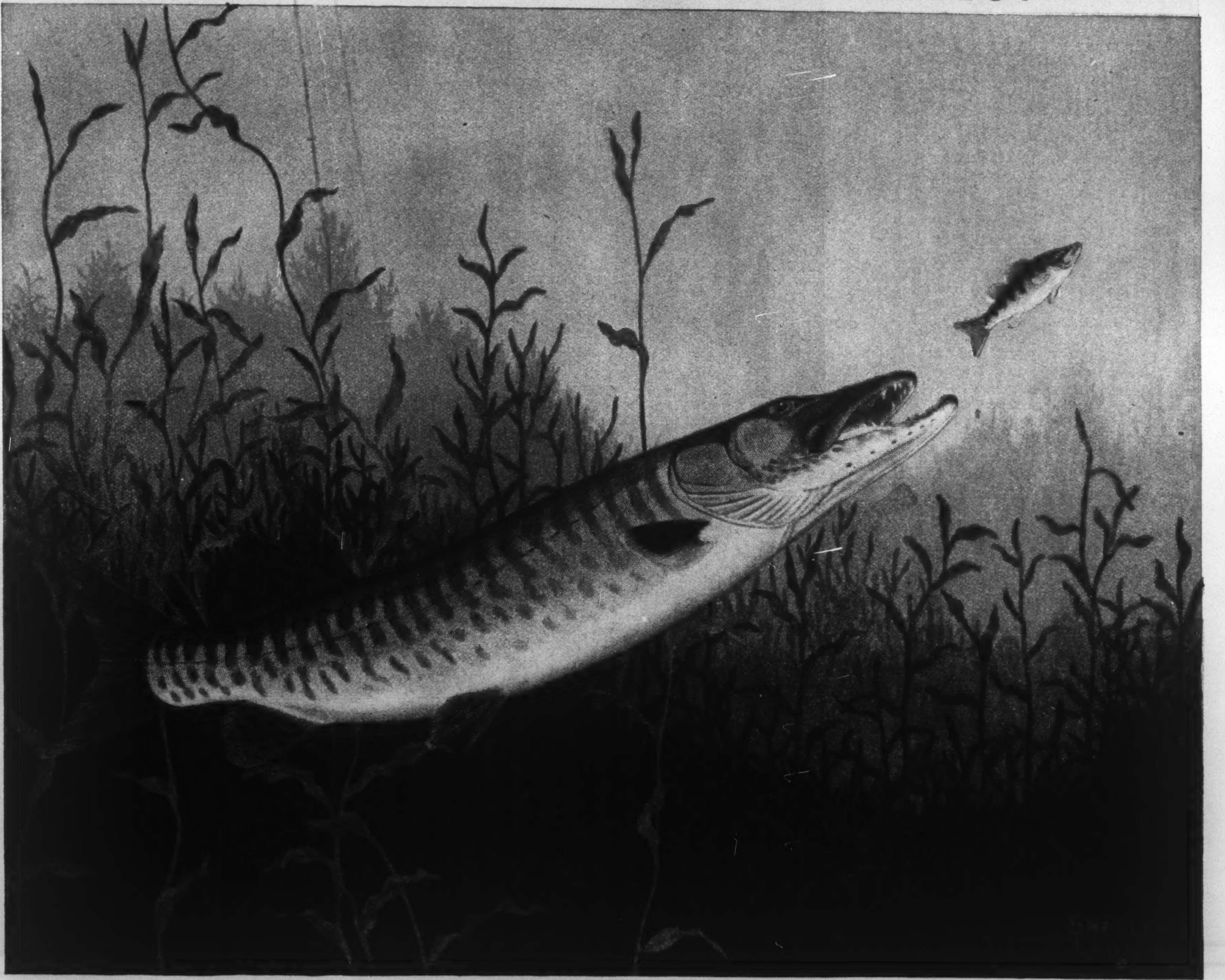

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*An excerpt from—CONSERVATION and CANADA'S GAME FISH by G. C. Toner, M.A., one in a series of pamphlets published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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## FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Ottoman Influence Is Beginning to Lessen for Women of Greece

**By JULIA HANIDIS**

"WRITE and tell us about the women of Greece," my friends begged me before I left Canada. "Actually we know so little about them but do tell them that we admire them and want to become greater friends with them." Now I can tell you at home that your admiration of the Greek woman without really knowing what she is like is tantamount to the friendliness these women feel towards you. They want to know more about you although they have learned that you are individuals, neither American nor English but simply Canadian, as Canadian as a Greek woman is Greek. They know you, too, for your kindness and generosity.

Most of you probably picture the Greek woman as being either a long-limbed, perfectly proportioned Minerva clad in white flowing robes treading the historic lanes of Athens on Wingless Victory sandals or fearless Amazons who carried guns and ammunition to their men who fought the enemy in Crete and the mountainous regions of Northern Greece. I did not encounter any trace of the classic featured goddesses except Calliope whose divine symmetry has caused men for three thousand years to bow before her in adoration. I too stopped to adulate her immobile pulchritude but I could not help wondering what *She* was like—Aspasia who inspired her lover Pericles to build the Acropolis. I wondered too about Helen of Troy the beautiful strategist; these ancient gals had both beauty and brains and while I don't think that the Greek woman of today is any less brilliant than her ancestresses I do believe that conventions and society of ancient times were more tolerant of and offered greater incentive to women.

### Madame Pia

The influence of the Ottoman regime is still highly evident in Greece and it is only within the past few years that the women of this country have dared to forsake the home hearth. I might mention (and in all due respect to the lads in question) that Greek men are egoists and dislike intensely the idea of women in public offices. Fortunately, the war has demolished a number of these stifling barriers and today the shops, restaurants, public offices employ almost as many women as they do men. Greek women are practising law and it is known and accepted that they are intelligent lawyers. Perhaps it is the opposition the men are afraid of.

Long ago women entered the world of medicine and several of Athens' leading obstetricians are women. Dentistry is by far the most popular medical profession for women. There are many teachers of classical dancing and these modern Terpsichores are as graceful as the golden haired Muse who presided over the choral songs and dancing of ancient times.

Greek women are born lovers of the drama and art and the Royal Opera and Royal Theatre can boast of some of the finest voices and histrionic ability in Europe. Who of you who saw Katina Paxinou's portrayal of Pilar in "For Whom The Bell Tolls" can forget her remarkable performance?

There are several women painters and sculptors in Greece who, although not internationally famous, are prominent in Europe. I shall never forget my visit with the painter, Madame Pia—beautiful at sixty—tall and queenly. Educated in England her knowledge of Canada amazed me. She showed me a copy of Pauline Johnson's poems, a gift from a Canadian friend while at school in England. Madame Pia was enthusiastic about our famous Canadian poetess. A philosopher she called her, simple and great. I felt as proud as if I had written the poetry.

There are three classes of women in Greece and in my opinion the daughter of the aristocrat or the *nouveau riche* lives the most indolent life in the world. Her education does not go much beyond learning a second language and being a, not always accomplished, pianist. No career for this girl, no social work, nothing which would broaden her outlook on life. She will marry when quite young and live an almost secluded life with people as dull as she. She will know a little about international affairs but she will scoff at, because she has been taught to, the idea that equality exists among man.

The middle-class women are truly the back-bone of the nation and it is to this class the professional women, civil servants, etc., belong. Incidentally, no woman has ever entered the unholy sanctum of modern Greek politics but they do cast their vote in municipal elections.

The peasant women of the islands are the most colorful of all. Their costumes are beautiful in exquisite reds, blues, greens, with dainty lace ruffles, wide homespun skirts, always ankle length. They wear gorgeous scarves and kerchiefs on the head and around the throat, and sheer starchy blouses. The island women are the most romantic of all and all of the islands have their own songs—haunting, inspiring songs of love—beautiful and enchanting.

Regardless of high, middle or low birth, the women of Greece have one thing in common—the dowry. Whether your father is a tradition soaked aristocrat, or peddles his wares in one of the downtown bazaars, your chances for matrimony are practically nil if you are not endowed. The gilt-edged crowd do not marry out of their own gold pound sphere unless the bride-to-be has an equal or greater fortune. Greece is a poor country and the professional classes are underpaid; consequently the man is unable to marry and maintain a home on his salary alone — usually too, he has family obligations. So, if the girl of his dreams does not own a home or have something of an income (besides linen, dishes, silverware, crystal, kitchen ware, etc) poofff! go his dreams, and hers too, and he will marry someone who is able to meet these requirements.

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## Maritimes Letter

(*Continued from Page* 14)

judges, our beef doesn't have to take off its horns to anyone. (A rather sober note in this connection is Chief Justice Michaud's comment that we spend great sums of money to improve our cattle, but so little to reform our youth that there is often no place to send the juvenile offender but the penitentiary).

Speaking of blue-ribbon accolade, in P.E.I. not even the hogs have to do their own rooting. The premium board flattered them with some $31,000,000 in bonuses during 1946, and Agriculture Minister Gardiner has placed the laurel for first excellence in all Canada on their brow. Islanders are also proud of their new Borden-Tormentine Ferry, the diesel-electric, all-welded, "Abigweit," largest and most powerful ice-breaking car ferry in the world.

Her christening was at Sorel—perhaps because it might be hard to satisfy P.E.I. authorities that such a young and husky infant should need a bottle of champagne for medicinal purposes. It seems doubtful, however, if this technical feature of the purchase of spirits in P.E.I. is interpreted strictly to the letter—in view of the fact that for such an eminently healthy people the 1946 liquor bill was exactly $1,188,885!

P.E.I. is also saying "more power" to its railways, which not so long ago were all single gauge. Two new diesel-electric engines are now in use, and 18 more are expected before winter. Not that the horse is forgotten... although its cargo is chiefly jockeys. Almost nowhere else will you find such interest in the cryptic report that Miss Bartlett Pink, say, (who dreams up these names for horses?) "was set back for performing at a mixed gait."

### A Puzzle to Posterity

Mr. F. J. Duncan's horse in the English Derby had no such trouble, however, and brought him $40,000. Another spot of "penny from heaven" was the $500 which 16-year old Stuart Ford won recently for a Waterman's Limerick, chiefly notable because it dragged in no crack about the pen writing under water. (It will doubtless puzzle future historians why the 20th century seemed to be so exclusively amused by the facts that Bing Crosby's horses don't run very fast, there was once a shortage of steaks, and a pen was developed that... well, as I say).

No Maritimes' report would be representative without mention of our current "urges". Today that shipbuilding contracts be awarded the St. John Dry Dock Co. is being "urged", and harbor improvements generally are, to use our alternative verb, "advocated". Mr. Howe wishes we would "stop our yapping", and maybe if we irritate it that much the Federal Government will one day give us everything we ask for, just once—as you would an insistent child, even if it demanded baked beans. Maybe not.

We've been given a fair shift on the pacifier, though, with such grants as the new $1,050,000 immigration shed at St. John, the $3,000,000 Moncton Airport enlargement (to make it the largest and best-equipped in Eastern Canada), the $2,000,000 wharf replacements at St. John, and the National Research Laboratory at Halifax to investigate possible uses for coal by-products.

Other enterprises which cheer local workmen are the $7,000,000 Halifax Shipyards' contract with Argentina, the handsomely-financed exploration for suspected oil deposits in N.B., and the new undertaking in Albert, N.B. to effect a tremendous savings in Maritime fertilizer costs by turning the vast calcium sulphate deposits there (could Buck Rogers be in on this?) into superphosphate.

Social Notes: The cruiser "La Argentina" and H.M.C.S. "Sheffield" have recently visited friends and good neighbor policies in Halifax. The truck, H.M.C.S "Poverty" with her four-hour-shift continuous-driving crew of 21 sailors has just returned from a furlough in Vancouver.

The Elliott Roosevelts visited recently in Campobello where, it is reported, Mr. Roosevelt made what may be considered a characteristic inquiry, about the "angling at Utopia". And not long ago a cow moose spent the week-end on a N.S. farm.

We were deeply pleased to hear that the new drug streptomycin, though still expensive ($27 per day), has been successful in the treatment of meningitis at the Children's Hospital, Halifax.

But Maritimers, in whose land sinus trouble is so indigenous, are rather sceptical about the Canadian Society of Allergists' promise of a new cure for asthma. They're afraid it's just another old wheeze.

**As materials become available, the battle-scarred towns of Normandy are being rebuilt. Picture shows a modern store and apartment block in process of erection at Falaise next to some of the town's old dwellings.**

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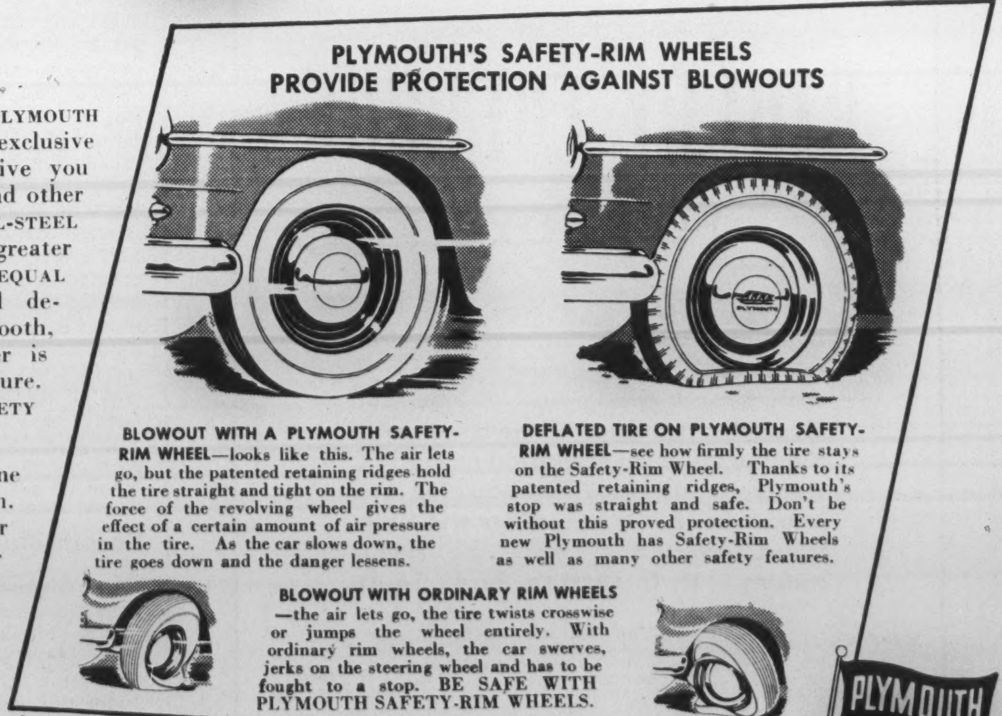

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Most of you probably picture the Greek woman as being either a long-limbed, perfectly proportioned Minerva clad in white flowing robes treading the historic lanes of Athens on Wingless Victory sandals or fearless Amazons who carried guns and ammunition to their men who fought the enemy in Crete and the mountainous regions of Northern Greece. I did not encounter any trace of the classic featured goddesses except Calliope whose divine symmetry has caused men for three thousand years to bow before her in adoration. I too stopped to adulate her immobile pulchritude but I could not help wondering what *She* was like—Aspasia who inspired her lover Pericles to build the Acropolis. I wondered too about Helen of Troy the beautiful strategist; these ancient gals had both beauty and brains and while I don't think that the Greek woman of today is any less brilliant than her ancestresses I do believe that conventions and society of ancient times were more tolerant of and offered greater incentive to women.

### Madame Pia

The influence of the Ottoman regime is still highly evident in Greece and it is only within the past few years that the women of this country have dared to forsake the home hearth. I might mention (and in all due respect to the lads in question) that Greek men are egoists and dislike intensely the idea of women in public offices. Fortunately, the war has demolished a number of these stifling barriers and today the shops, restaurants, public offices employ almost as many women as they do men. Greek women are practising law and it is known and accepted that they are intelligent lawyers. Perhaps it is the opposition the men are afraid of.

Long ago women entered the world of medicine and several of Athens' leading obstetricians are women. Dentistry is by far the most popular medical profession for women. There are many teachers of classical dancing and these modern Terpsichores are as graceful as the golden haired Muse who presided over the choral songs and dancing of ancient times.

Greek women are born lovers of the drama and art and the Royal Opera and Royal Theatre can boast of some of the finest voices and histrionic ability in Europe. Who of you who saw Katina Paxinou's portrayal of Pilar in "For Whom The Bell Tolls" can forget her remarkable performance?

There are several women painters and sculptors in Greece who, although not internationally famous, are prominent in Europe. I shall never forget my visit with the painter, Madame Pia—beautiful at sixty—tall and queenly. Educated in England her knowledge of Canada amazed me. She showed me a copy of Pauline Johnson's poems, a gift from a Canadian friend while at school in England. Madame Pia was enthusiastic about our famous Canadian poetess. A philosopher she called her, simple and great. I felt as proud as if I had written the poetry.

There are three classes of women in Greece and in my opinion the daughter of the aristocrat or the *nouveau riche* lives the most indolent life in the world. Her education does not go much beyond learning a second language and being a, not always accomplished, pianist. No career for this girl, no social work, nothing which would broaden her outlook on life. She will marry when quite young and live an almost secluded life with people as dull as she. She will know a little about international affairs but she will scoff at, because she has been taught to, the idea that equality exists among man.

The middle-class women are truly the back-bone of the nation and it is to this class the professional women, civil servants, etc., belong. Incidentally, no woman has ever entered the unholy sanctum of modern Greek politics but they do cast their vote in municipal elections.

The peasant women of the islands are the most colorful of all. Their costumes are beautiful in exquisite reds, blues, greens, with dainty lace ruffles, wide homespun skirts, always ankle length. They wear gorgeous scarves and kerchiefs on the head and around the throat, and sheer starchy blouses. The island women are the most romantic of all and all of the islands have their own songs—haunting, inspiring songs of love—beautiful and enchanting.

Regardless of high, middle or low birth, the women of Greece have one thing in common—the dowry. Whether your father is a tradition soaked aristocrat, or peddles his wares in one of the downtown bazaars, your chances for matrimony are practically nil if you are not endowed. The gilt-edged crowd do not marry out of their own gold pound sphere unless the bride-to-be has an equal or greater fortune. Greece is a poor country and the professional classes are underpaid; consequently the man is unable to marry and maintain a home on his salary alone — usually too, he has family obligations. So, if the girl of his dreams does not own a home or have something of an income (besides linen, dishes, silverware, crystal, kitchen ware, etc) poofff! go his dreams, and hers too, and he will marry someone who is able to meet these requirements.

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## Maritimes Letter

(*Continued from Page* 14)

judges, our beef doesn't have to take off its horns to anyone. (A rather sober note in this connection is Chief Justice Michaud's comment that we spend great sums of money to improve our cattle, but so little to reform our youth that there is often no place to send the juvenile offender but the penitentiary).

Speaking of blue-ribbon accolade, in P.E.I. not even the hogs have to do their own rooting. The premium board flattered them with some $31,000,000 in bonuses during 1946, and Agriculture Minister Gardiner has placed the laurel for first excellence in all Canada on their brow. Islanders are also proud of their new Borden-Tormentine Ferry, the diesel-electric, all-welded, "Abigweit," largest and most powerful ice-breaking car ferry in the world.

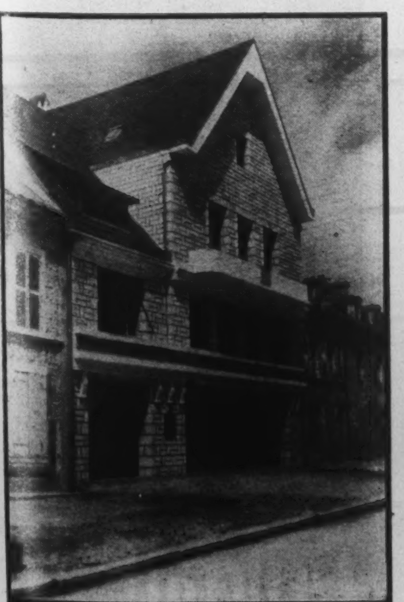
Her christening was at Sorel—perhaps because it might be hard to satisfy P.E.I. authorities that such a young and husky infant should need a bottle of champagne for medicinal purposes. It seems doubtful, however, if this technical feature of the purchase of spirits in P.E.I. is interpreted strictly to the letter—in view of the fact that for such an eminently healthy people the 1946 liquor bill was exactly $1,188,885!

P.E.I. is also saying "more power" to its railways, which not so long ago were all single gauge. Two new diesel-electric engines are now in use, and 18 more are expected before winter. Not that the horse is forgotten... although its cargo is chiefly jockeys. Almost nowhere else will you find such interest in the cryptic report that Miss Bartlett Pink, say, (who dreams up these names for horses?) "was set back for performing at a mixed gait."

### A Puzzle to Posterity

Mr. F. J. Duncan's horse in the English Derby had no such trouble, however, and brought him $40,000. Another spot of "penny from heaven" was the $500 which 16-year old Stuart Ford won recently for a Waterman's Limerick, chiefly notable because it dragged in no crack about the pen writing under water. (It will doubtless puzzle future historians why the 20th century seemed to be so exclusively amused by the facts that Bing Crosby's horses don't run very fast, there was once a shortage of steaks, and a pen was developed that... well, as I say).

No Maritimes' report would be representative without mention of our current "urges". Today that shipbuilding contracts be awarded the St. John Dry Dock Co. is being "urged", and harbor improvements generally are, to use our alternative verb, "advocated". Mr. Howe wishes we would "stop our yapping", and maybe if we irritate it that much the Federal Government will one day give us everything we ask for, just once—as you would an insistent child, even if it demanded baked beans. Maybe not.



**As materials become available, the battle-scarred towns of Normandy are being rebuilt. Picture shows a modern store and apartment block in process of erection at Falaise next to some of the town's old dwellings.**

We've been given a fair shift on the pacifier, though, with such grants as the new $1,050,000 immigration shed at St. John, the $3,000,000 Moncton Airport enlargement (to make it the largest and best-equipped in Eastern Canada), the $2,000,000 wharf replacements at St. John, and the National Research Laboratory at Halifax to investigate possible uses for coal by-products.

Other enterprises which cheer local workmen are the $7,000,000 Halifax Shipyards' contract with Argentina, the handsomely-financed exploration for suspected oil deposits in N.B., and the new undertaking in Albert, N.B. to effect a tremendous savings in Maritime fertilizer costs by turning the vast calcium sulphate deposits there (could Buck Rogers be in on this?) into superphosphate.

Social Notes: The cruiser "La Argentina" and H.M.C.S. "Sheffield" have recently visited friends and good neighbor policies in Halifax. The truck, H.M.C.S "Poverty" with her four-hour-shift continuous-driving crew of 21 sailors has just returned from a furlough in Vancouver.

The Elliott Roosevelts visited recently in Campobello where, it is reported, Mr. Roosevelt made what may be considered a characteristic inquiry, about the "angling at Utopia". And not long ago a cow moose spent the week-end on a N.S. farm.

We were deeply pleased to hear that the new drug streptomycin, though still expensive ($27 per day), has been successful in the treatment of meningitis at the Children's Hospital, Halifax.

But Maritimers, in whose land sinus trouble is so indigenous, are rather sceptical about the Canadian Society of Allergists' promise of a new cure for asthma. They're afraid it's just another old wheeze.

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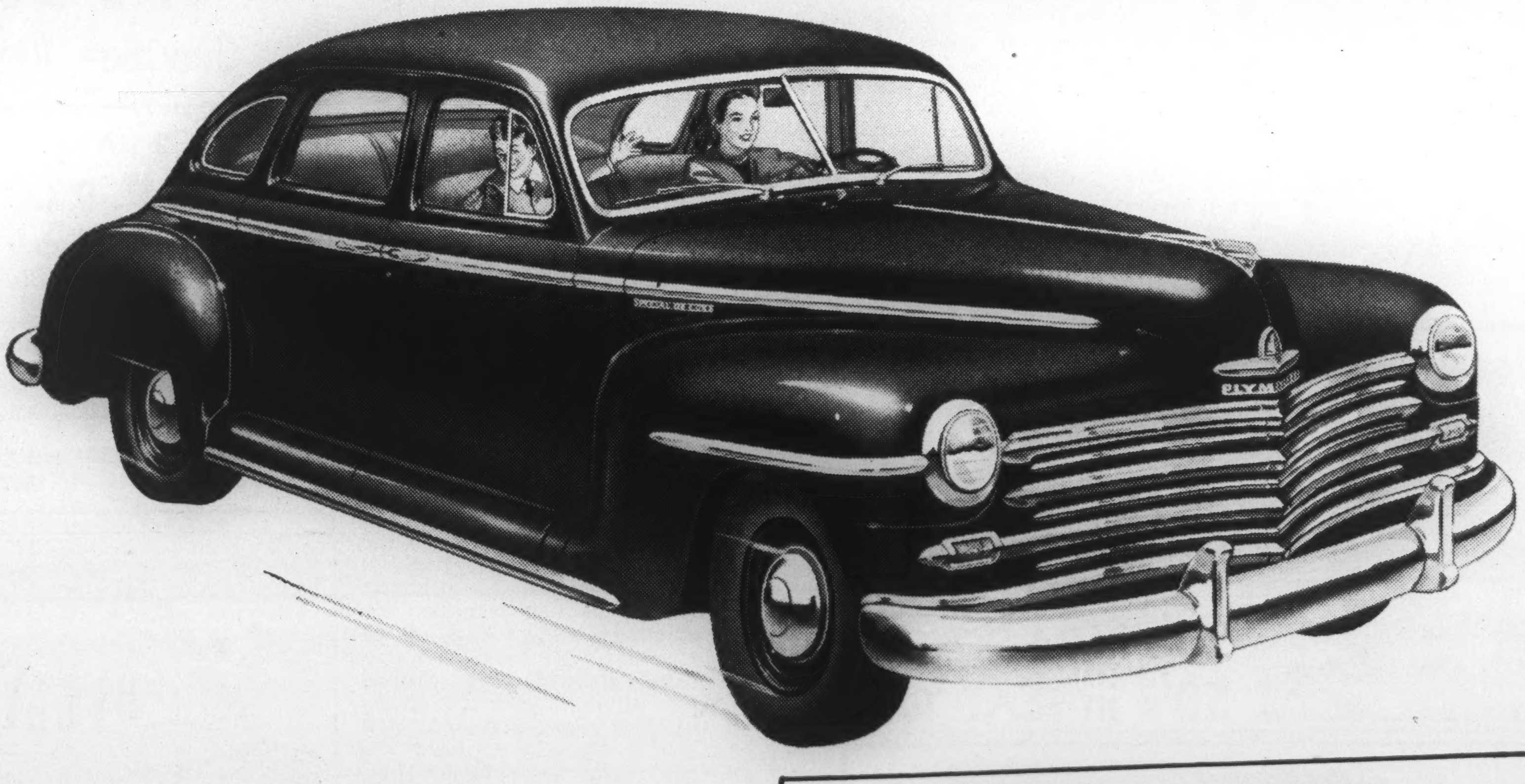

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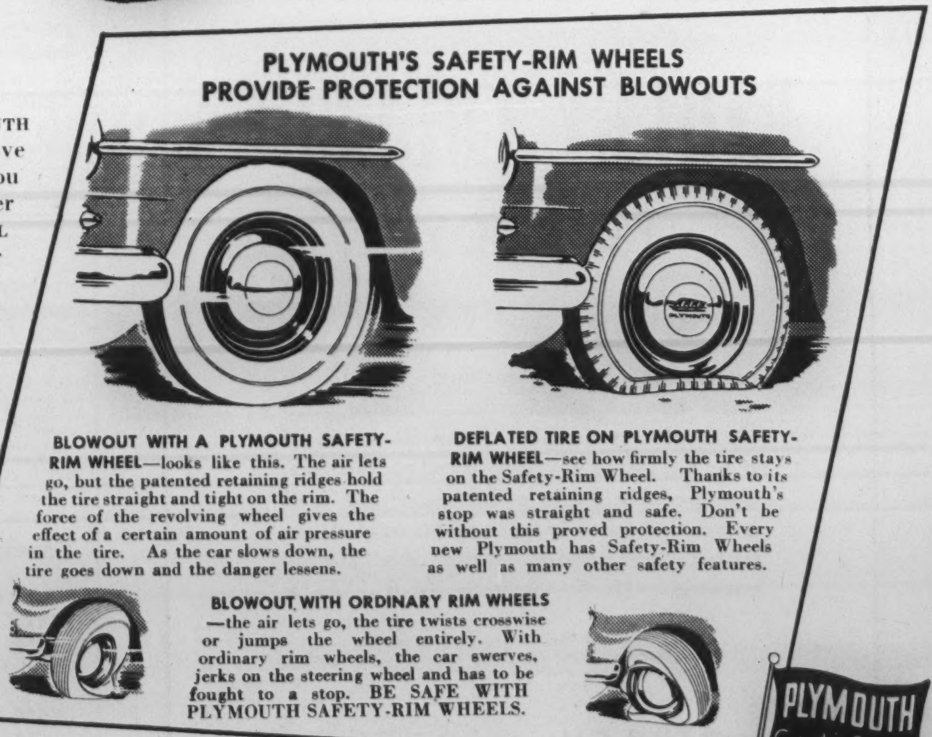

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Canadian Musicians Should Enter More International Contests

### By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE de KRESZES—Violinist Géza and his wife, Pianist Norah Drewett—are well known to musicians and concertgoers for their activities on this continent a few years ago. Géza was a onetime member (first violin) of the famed and now disbanded Hart House String Quartet. Although the de Kreszes have been back in Canada from Hungary only a month, they have already noticed the "tremendous strides made musically and especially the great interest in modern music." But one thing disappoints them; they would like to see more Canadians taking part in international music competitions.

From the Musical President of the Hungarian Radio, Géza has just received the details of the first international Bela Bartok competition in Budapest October 22-31 to commemorate the great modern composer's death. (He died of leukemia in Manhattan in Sept. 1945 at 64.) Contests are being organized for pianists, violinists and string quartets, the age limit being 30 for pianists and 40 for violinists, members of string quartets and composers.

Said Madame de Kresz last week: "Géza was very sorry to notice when he was adjudicating at the important Thibaud-Long competition in Paris last December, at which a U.S. musician got first prize and at which there were competitors not only from all over Europe but South America, British India and Palestine, that there was *not a single Canadian*. Nor was there Canadian representation at the Geneva competition."

Without wanting to exaggerate the importance of competitions, the de Kreszes believe that international ones are stimulating to a nation's culture in a special way. They hope that some young Canadians will be able to enter the Bartok, the first of its kind.

"Géza will never forget," relates Madame de Kresz, "how, when he first introduced Bartok's first Quartet not only in Canada but also in so many U.S. cities with the Hart House Quartet, the younger generation of those days encouraged him."

Madame de Kresz hopes that perhaps financial aid might be given to some gifted Canadian composers or executants unable to finance themselves for the Bartok contest. To interested musicians the de Kreszes are very willing to give further details and advice when they are in Toronto next week at the home of Miss Alta Lind Cook, 78 St. Mary Street, and later in August when they will be in Montreal.

## After-Death Popularity

Compositions of Bach and Liszt as well as those of Bartok are listed among the compulsory pieces in the contest's rules; the former because Bartok's productive and executive art is connected by many threads to the music of Bach, the latter because Bartok himself believed that particularly the later period of Liszt's creative was decisive for the development of modern music.

Like many another composer Bela Bartok lived and died a poor man. While he lived his music was bitterly condemned by many critics and audiences seemed to like it even less. Mostly it was played before esoteric little groups of modernist composers who took an academic tolerance towards the dissonances that seemed to appear in batches. But now Bartok has come into his own and his works are performed regularly by the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia and the New York City Symphony Orchestras, thanks mainly on this continent to the work of his fellow-countryman Joseph Szigeti. The eminent violinist has called Bela "one of the imperishable creative artists."

Bartok based his music on thousands of Hungarian folksongs that he had recorded on primitive cylinders in remote Hungarian provinces some as early as 1905. He always sought out the oldest shepherds and peasants he could find. When their banshee-like wails could not be transcribed into the orthodox musical scale, Bartok adopted five- and twelve-tone scales. His counterpoint was as orderly and frugal as his life but in concert halls it came out dissonant.

The de Kreszes too have helped Bartok in his research. "During the early part of the war," says Madame de Kresz, "Bela Bartok asked me to translate from the Hungarian the words of Turkish folksongs which he had collected some years previously and I got to know him well during that time. Géza is also transposing at his request some of his collected folksongs for one and two violins.

"I know his compositions are more generally difficult to grasp and cannot in any way be classed as popular in the usual sense of the word. But that Bartok is one of the greatest personalities and influences in the musical world, just as Richard Strauss and Debussy is indisputable."

## Choral Feature

Last week's Prom concert was a choral festival featuring the 400-voice Summer School Choir—including scattered groups of nuns whose dark habits contrasted curiously with the white dresses and shirts of the other members. The choir was conducted by G. Roy Fenwick, music director of the Ontario Department of Education. Guest conductor for the orchestra was Dr. Charles O'Neill.

For a choir that was formed only four weeks ago at the beginning of the summer school session the performance was remarkably smooth. Attacks and releases were clean-cut; tone was good and climaxes particularly stimulating. Only in sectional balance—the tenors and altos were often unheard—were occasional lapses noticed. With the orchestra the choir sang Handel's Messiah chorus "The Glory of the Lord" and the Dance from the "Bavarian Highlands" by Elgar, but it was in the *a capella* numbers — Mendelssohn's "Judge Me, O Lord," Grieg's "Ave Maria Stella," Thiman's "Go Lovely Rose," etc.—that the rich, full-bodied mass choral effects stirred one most.

Dr. O'Neill conducted the orchestra with a sense of rhythm that exceeded his appreciation of shading and expression generally. The orchestra did a fair job nevertheless but took most of their leads from the music parts rather than the meagre directions of the conductor. Conductor O'Neill's own Prelude and Fugue was a mediocre affair that might easily have been the routine exercise of a senior composition student with one eye cocked at Bach and the other at a next day deadline.

## Roman Singers

On August 18 and 19 at Maple Leaf Gardens, the Roman Singers of Sacred Music, a famous *a capella* choir of 54 vocalists from choirs in Vatican City and Rome, will sing under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus-Catholic Guild of St. Paul. The director will be Rt. Rev. Msgr. Licinio Refice, considered by Toscanini as one of the leading conductor-composers of our time. The choir is visiting the U.S. and five Canadian cities as a gesture of international goodwill.

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# Royal Conservatory's Drama Work Is National Theatre Stimulus

### By JOHN COZENS

TO THE GREEKS, drama and music were inseparable. The tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, and the comedies of Aristophanes were musico-dramatic works employing both song and speech. Here in Canada, that age-old tradition of associating music and drama has been preserved both by teaching institutions and in the family background of our leading dramatists.

In 1886, the original Toronto Conservatory of Music opened its doors and among the first dozen faculty members was a teacher of elocution. Far from being a soon-forgotten project, this department grew so fast that the minutes of an early Board Meeting stressed the urgent need of more chairs for the department of speech arts. With very little opportunity for an actor to succeed professionally in the Canada of that era, the going was naturally somewhat slow. Often the teachers remained in obscurity when considered in the company of the well-known musicians on the Conservatory's faculty. Nevertheless, they plodded onwards with a zeal that ensured eventual recognition.

A great change has come about in recent years. During the past season, for instance, two students of the Conservatory drama class obtained scholarships from the Rollins Theatre School of Lenox, Mass. The lucky but most certainly capable winners were Audrey Mitchell of Edmonton, Alta., and Andrew Zubac, of Beamsville, Ont.

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Two others won "best individual actor" awards at regional preliminaries for the Dominion Drama Festival. In Eastern Ontario, Amelia Hall of Ottawa secured first place and in the Central Ontario region, the winner was Harvey E. Cronier of Midland, who is studying at the Conservatory with the assistance of Canada's Departmentof Veterans' Affairs. When students of a Conservatory of Music obtain top honors in competition with semi-professional troupers, it is quite obvious that the training they receive is right up to standard theatre form. Few Canadians know that Robert Beatty, who played the lead in "A Bell for Adano," received his early training at Toronto Conservatory of Music. When the British press was reviewing his work in that film, they paid high tribute to this same early study in Canada.

Radio competitions also are fair game for Conservatory drama students. The recent "Radio Stars to Be" ended with the top award going to Joanne Stout of Guelph, who secured a plane trip to New York and an audition at Radio City.

The tie-up between music and drama has affected the teachers as well as the Conservatory itself. Certainly it has played a great part in the traditions of E. G. Sterndale Bennett, director of the "Conservatory Players." This group, by the way, won a place in the finals of the 1947 Dominion Drama Festival. Musicians will recall the Victorian member of the family, Sir William Sterndale Bennett, Professor of Music at Cambridge University, he was knighted by Queen Victoria, the first "church-musician" to be so honored, and at his death he was interred in Westminster Abbey by the side of the immortal Henry Purcell. A present-day member of the family is Robert Sterndale Bennett who came to Canade this year as an examiner for the Royal Schools of Music.

### Famed Actor-Director

Actor-director E. G. Sterndale Bennett has become known throughout Canada not only as a teacher or even as an adjudicator—in both fields his reputation is unchallenged—but more especially as the successful producer of many prize-winning plays in various parts of Canada. Groups under his direction have won, for instance, the Lord Bessborough Trophy, the Sir Barry Jackson Trophy and the trophy offered by the Festival Committee in the Dominion Drama Festival. Who could deny that the strong traditions of music in the Sterndale Bennett family must have influenced and, perhaps, more highly colored his theatrical work.

At the head of the Conservatory's Department of Speech Arts and Drama is Clara Salisbury Baker who this summer adjudicated at the Vancouver Festival of Speech Arts. A Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music, London, Eng., Mrs. Baker has appeared as concert artist at the Royal Albert Hall, the Alhambra, the Palladium, and on other famous stages of Britain. Included in her continual search for increased knowledge have been courses at New York University, Northwestern University and at the Feagin School of Dramatic Art in New York.

Largely because of its academic set-up, the man-in-the-street does not hear very much about this or any other department of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, as this institution is now styled. By the very nature of its integration with the University of Toronto and the Ontario Department of Education, it cannot undertake the same sort of publicity that a commercial school must, of necessity, be continually issuing to the public. Nevertheless, people who know theatre work have full confidence in the Conservatory's faculty, judging by the present registration. Swarms of eager young people move in and out of classrooms all day—and on into the night. A great many of both sexes wear the discharge button of Canada's armed services: these people have no desire to waste time on studies that have little value. Their very keenness indicates the worth of this tuition they are receiving at the hands of Conservatory teachers.

### Television Experience

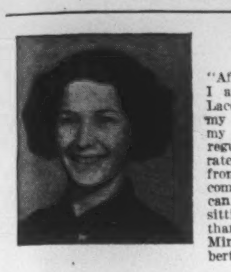
Newest of the faculty members is Eileen Weldon Parsons, a graduate of California's famed Pasadena Playhouse. Herself a Canadian, born in London, Ont., she originally studied with Clara Salisbury Baker before going to California, where, among other events, she took leading parts in several television shows. Eileen specializes in costuming, movement and stage deportment, without which the most eloquent voice might plead in vain. Her skill in this group of studies proved invaluable when the Conservatory Opera School presented "The Bartered Bride" last spring.

Everybody knows that children love to dress up and act, so it's quite natural that some of the faculty would specialize in that phase of the art. One of these is Florence Aymong who studied in the Children's Theatre of Northwestern University and has been actively engaged in the Toronto Children's Theatre movement. She also studied with Florence Leslie Jones, the renowned teacher from the Royal Academy of Music who, during a long stay in Canada, helped to create the present department of Speech Arts at the Conservatory in Toronto. Another of the faculty with great success among the children is Frances E. Tolhurst. Last season, her class of youngsters produced "Peter Pan" at Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto. Result: several hundred people turned away at the first, second—yes, and even at a special performance given shortly afterwards as a Junior League "experiment" in keeping children off the streets.

The ordinary businessman, to say nothing of lawyers and clergymen, also can be well taken care of by the faculty. This is the particular specialty of Charlotte Fritz, born in Manchester, Eng., but educated in Guelph, Ont. A graduate of the Conservatory, she studied under the previously-mentioned Florence Leslie Jones and has reinforced her earlier studies with private tuition under some of the greatest American authorities on speech-improvement. Beside her Conservatory classes, Charlotte Fritz has given courses at theological colleges and similar institutions but she is specially proud of being able to help the average man, the one who each day must speak clearly at board meetings, the club, or fraternal society.

Some people scoff at a school for actors and, of course, there may be some "born to the footlights". However, most stars of the stage did not shine very brightly until after they had received some preliminary polishing up by experts in the art. The actor, too, must learn his way about a highly mechanized stage—arrive on the right spot at the precise moment. He must wear clothes often quite different from his normal attire but it must appear that he has always dressed in this fashion. Finally, actors must interpret their parts in accordance with the author's conception.

The record of the past few years indicates that when a national theatre does come into being, students from the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto will be found before the footlights of our Canadian stage.



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## TREND OF FASHION

# There'll Be More of Everything in the Styles of Autumn, 1947

### By BERNICE COFFEY

THIS season many women will echo the classic wish of the woman who sighed to be naked in a smart shopping district with a cheque for a million dollars in her hand. Few are likely to be granted such a desire, and perhaps it is just as well. However, after a week spent in New York looking at the fall clothes by top American designers, courtesy the New York Dress Institute, it is easy to believe that many women will be tempted to make a clean sweep of everything in the wardrobe and joyously start all over again. And that, of course, is precisely what the fashion people are hoping they will do.

Quantity of materials used is staggering. A few evening dresses are all of three hundred inches round the hem. Coats flare out in extravagant folds at the back, and even the simplest day dress runs to folds, swathing or intricate cutting that requires extra yards. In other seasons from 3¼ to 3½ yards provided sufficient material for a dress. This season, one of the designers told us, she thinks nothing of using 5½ yards of 54-inch material for a wool daytime dress. Fur coats worn over all this yardage are equally lavish with even more precious materials. Mink, Persian lamb and seal coats by a leading New York furrier are so voluminous they form a full half circle when opened by the wearer and held out arms' length at shoulder level.

These are New York's most beautiful and prodigal fashions, but all clothes look radically different and this season's complete change of pace and feeling will make it difficult to salvage last year's numbers. To be sure, hems can be let down, or something can be added, but they won't look like this season's clothes. The longer length looks right because of the great changes that have taken place above the hem. Most of the designers have put skirts at fourteen inches from the floor, and they believe skirts will be longer before they become shorter. However, they insist that the wearer should choose the longer length that is most becoming to her, that this matter of the skirt length is by no means arbitrary. Many dresses, by the way, of the bouffant evening type have skirts that skim above the ankles, growing shorter as day dresses become longer.

### Painted In Dark Tones

Brown is the fall glamor color in tones beginning with fawn, amber, topaz and shading down to dark brunette and the deepest of all browns called "indelible". Dark shades that are almost black—such as black olive, black tulip — are new color notes. Flame red and bright navy blue are seen here and there. Satin, broadcloth and taffeta are interplayed for day and evening use. There is much lace, and lace over taffeta and satin. Broadcloth and duventyn are back again in dressmaker suits and occasionally are used for dinner dresses.

There isn't a straight suit skirt in the entire collection by Brownie of Fox-Brownie. The skirts are cut to look slender but are actually voluminous, and have a wonderfully fluid look when the wearer is in motion. One suit skirt measures 196 inches around the hem. When fullness is concentrated at the front of the skirt it is balanced by fullness at the back of the coats. The Flemish Renaissance which inspired this collection has contributed the Carthusian cowl which can be worn as a hood or brought forward over the head and worn as a cowl on the front of the dress. It is seen on both day and evening dresses — bejewelled for the latter. Swirling Walloon cloaks, done with a fluting technique so fullness springs naturally from under the collar, are wonderfully dramatic. And the "Saskia neckline", borrowed from Rembrandt, an off-the shoulder look with a transparent yoke rising to the throat to give the effect of nudeness, is seen in both afternoon and evening dresses. Laughing Cavalier hats, with crowns like great pouffs and great sweep of brim, accompanied these clothes.

### Mr. Cratchit And Music

Another designer approaches the "little waistline" look in a completely original manner. Adele Simpson builds it into many of her dresses which have little waistlets made of wide belting ribbon sewed right inside suit skirts that come way up to the midriff. Sometimes the waistlet appears right out in the open in aluminum base Dobeckmun thread which has been elasticized and is woven into wide gold waistbands. Further news in the collection is the muffler, long, fringed and colorful like Bob Cratchit's in Dickens' "Christmas Carol". The muffler is shown as a part of suits, notably in a gay affair of black and white shepherd checked wool with high double breasted and widely flared jacket over a slim black sweater blouse and skirt. The evening sweater, making a strong comeback this season, is expressed by Adele Simpson in the close-wrapped silhouette. Tightly and expertly draped skirts with high-built waistlines are topped by sweater bodices edged with gold or with a big medallion of glittering embroidery.

"Say it with music", is the theme of another collection. Anthony Blotta's adopts the "violin silhouette", slimly rounded above and below an indented waistline and accentuated with almost actual size pockets shaped like the instrument on either side of the skirts of dresses and coats. Pockets on jackets are fastened with "musical notes", little bars of contrasting color looped to small dark buttons set to the side. The fronts and insides of long sleeves on tunic cocktail dresses are embroidered with gold bullion and beads in leaf-and-lyre motifs. Blotta's coats, as well as some of the suit jackets, have a face-framing head covering, cut in one with and doubling as a cape. Folded away from the face in front, it is shaped in the back with a baby-cap medallion which looks like a small yoke when the covering is dropped to form a cape. Cocktail coats have their head coverings richly embroidered and jewelled.

### Goddess On The Prow

Instead of a jacket Clare Potter combines a wide hand-loomed tweed scarf, with deep pockets at the ends, with a blouse and skirt, the idea being that it can be teamed with slacks in the country. She also has a fondness for the slender lines of the wraparound skirt. One of these in a two-piece black crepe ankle length dinner dress wraps over at the back. The beauty of these wraparound skirts is the way they always fit perfectly because they adjust themselves to the figure. Another designer, Bruno of Spectator Sports puts brightly colored fine texture flannel long skirts, cut very full for evening wear, with off-shoulder knitted sweaters.

Believing that the new silhouettes are too eye-filling in themselves to clutter with color contrasts, Nettie Rosenstein makes many of her most arresting models in stark black, stark blue, indelible brown or grey with not even a button out of key. One is the slim and wrapped, with curves revealed, enhanced by intricate bias cuts and magically drawn folds. The other has drapery, folds, necklines and skirt treatments moving definitely forward or backward. In this category is the beautiful new figurehead drapery, great folds of taffeta or satin at the back of a dress to make a woman's profile look like the goddess on the prow of a sailing ship. One of these was done in pale blue satin with a pleated and folded off-the-shoulder neckline. Black broadcloth of which the designers are making much this season, is seen here in a black broadcloth dinner suit with a long slim skirt that's slashed to the knee. There's a brocaded weskit. Lace being Nettie Rosenstein's element, the collection naturally contains a galaxy of luscious lace dresses. The two O'Brien twins, Consuelo and Gloria, modelled a black and brown version of an evening dress with lace top and long sleeves, over a skin colored foundation, very full taffeta skirt.

Tendency in some quarters to do away altogether with shoulder pads receives scant approval from Herbert Sondheim, whose forte is excellent wearable clothes of wide variety. Here they use a new handmade pad in every dress or costume, that rounds but also expresses width. Women need shoulder pads because most of us are built with slightly sloping shoulders "and," says Mr. Sondheim, "to dispel any illusions, so are men." The muted colors of this collection, such as taupe with a mauve cast, light to dark greys, and all variations of brown, reappear in short and long dinner dresses and evening dresses of crepe or satin.

Capes and caped suits are noted occasionally. Smart exponent of the caped suit is a grey wool in fine herringbone weave with a small black Persian collar and a cavalierish cape buttoning on across the shoulders and down the sleeves of the jacket. An all-black suit, by Samuel Kass, with a braid-embroidered round collar has a full-flaring removable cape lined in electric blue.

For anyone planning to make a dramatic entrance, it would be hard to better a floor length red velour cape, fastened at the neck, no collar, which falls in fold upon fold to the floor. Red seems to have special charm for Trigere who also does a breathtaking evening gown of red duvetyn with long statuesque lines and folds over the bosom. The very low decolletage is filled in at the sides with triangles of blond net embroidered in gold beads. By the way, the mink neck piece worn with a Trigere suit of cut steel grey wool has little jewel studded gold feet attached to the skins!

Sleeveless afternoon and evening coats, slipped into over snug long-sleeved boleros, are present in the Ben Reig collection. They also have a series of cape ensembles and separate full length daytime Venetian capes, so called for their big collars and bigger revers. Among the former is a three-piece costume combining a black wool suit with a wrist-length cape of sheer black broadcloth lined in Scotch plaid. Evening dresses of satin, satin brocade and rustling taffetas sometimes overlaid with Chantilly lace with a presentation-at-court regality are worn with little jewelled crowns. One of the loveliest dresses in the collection is of rich brown satin, its demurely-collared button-back bodice embroidered in jet on black Chantilly lace.

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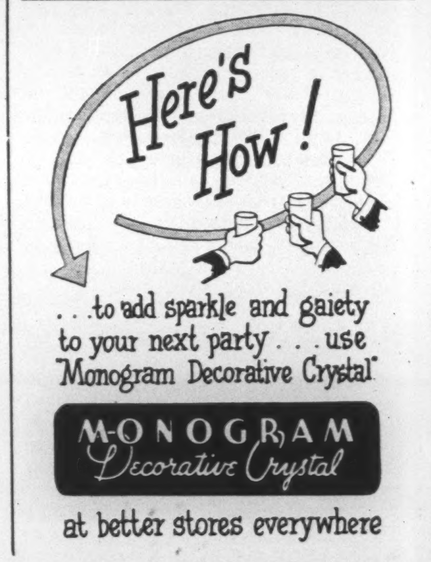
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there's black lace over turquoise crepe. A misty gray satin and crepe with romantic train. A hostess gown with parakeet beadings. Cocoa and pink and black velvet. One of the evening dresses introduces a new fabric — wool rayon satin — the wool is on the back of the shiny surface, and the heaviness of the material gives a wonderful sweep to the wide flung skirt.

The suit of metal armor worn by Ingrid Bergman in "Joan of Lorraine", has prompted Maurice Rentner to do a group of dresses which have doublet effects in satin or golden brocade fronts and sleeves with velvet or wool skirts.

Hattie Carnegie's story this season is one of curves, curved out hips, curved shoulders, and all sorts of curvaceous tricks with a device known as the "milliner's fold". If Miss Carnegie has her way with the indented waist and the outcurving hip, women will wear a rather frightening looking contraption called the "waist minimizer", a small laced satin corset that hails from the days when the wasp waist and the vapors went together. It can be worn over the girdle or without it. The commentator's enthusiasm for it ran away from her to the extent that she remarked that the "minimizer" was so pretty it could be worn outside the dress. Not in our town, dear! Carnegie's Evangeline suits, named after Longfellow's heroine, feature a longer, moulded, trim jacket, gently hugging the waist with a projecting jacket hipline that does not touch the skirt. The skirts are full and graceful. Travel note: The model who wore a Navarre grey glen suit with four huge envelope pockets and the front slightly tapered, carried two capacious courier travel bags—one red, one black.

# Escape from the Simple Life By a Slight Turn of a Dial

### By LOUISE STONE

SUNBATHING on Ellen's back lawn, Marion was half asleep when Ellen introduced a new topic.

"Tom's out of jail," she informed Marion. "He didn't want to leave but Julia got him out."

"Friends of yours?" Marion inquired.

"I identify myself with Julia. Tom refused to go home with Julia, and when she asked him why, he said he'd rather not talk about it. Then he hired out as an apple-picker to get peace of mind."

"Piece of whose mind?"

"Sin Twister."

"Hm-m-m?"

"Soap opera. Don't you listen?"

"No. Should I?"

"Don't you want to escape?"

"Escape what?" Marion settled her head more comfortably and closed her eyes.

"Life. You escape from yourself—from life with a capital L. You escape by identifying yourself with whichever character you wish. For example, at ten o'clock you're a beautiful orphan from a mining camp married to England's noblest and wealthiest lord. You have a constant stream of visitors to your stately hall. Your guests are from the mining camp—rough, honest and unscrupulous. Your husband's guests are from the aristocracy—cultured, dishonest and scrupulous. You have a lovely time searching for stolen pearls, cutting off somebody's hair, getting kidnapped, repelling admirers. But you handle everything with an innocent charm that endears you to your husband and your accent is as good as his any day."

"I'm fascinated," Marion murmured.

"At ten-fifteen you are a beautiful divorcee accused of murdering the second wife of the man you love. You didn't do it, but everybody thinks you did, including the widower, who is a lawyer. He defends you and gets you off. You devote the rest of your life to proving your innocence, passing from one thrilling episode to another in an effort to bring the guilty to justice, especially your divorced husband."

"Where does he come in?" Marion asked without opening her eyes.

"He's in love with the lawyer's first wife," Ellen explained. "At ten-thirty my favorite comes on. I'm married to a handsome playboy. He drinks too much and forges cheques. He's weak and mean and low. But I devote my life to him, saying simply, 'I know he's a cad, but I happen to love him!' As a last resort I put him in the hands of a good psychiatrist. Will I reach Woodvale in time? If so, in time for what?"

"What are you talking about?" Marion inquired, opening her eyes.

## Sob Stories And Mickey

"I get carried away identifying myself," Ellen apologized. "It's called listener-identification. If you can identify yourself with it, you like it. If you can't, you don't. Henry explained it to me.

" 'Women,' Henry said, 'are naturals at listener-identification. Feeling a lack in their lives, they substitute sob-stories.'

" 'What do men substitute, Henry?' I asked.

" 'Mickey Mouse,' Henry replied. 'That's why Mickey Mouse is so popular. Men see themselves as little rascals like Mickey Mouse being chased by superior forces but always escaping.'

" 'Why are soap-operas so popular, Henry?' I asked, determined to get the woman's side of it.

" 'People,' Henry said, 'search for what they haven't got. Women crave attention and, for some, soap opera fills the bill. The woman becomes a tower of strength, every word she utters is fraught with passion and dramatic significance — where else can she revel in such luxury of soft-soap? She finds the life she's missed.' "

"If you don't mind," Marion yawned, "I'll go on missing it. My own life is simpler and twice as interesting."

"You mean there isn't even one thing you'd like to escape?" Ellen demanded.

"Of course there is," Marion admitted.

"Good. What is it?"

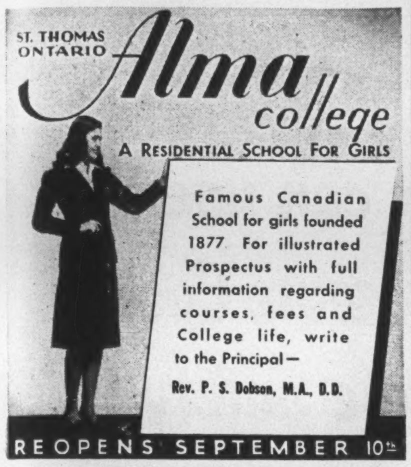
"Soap operas," Marion replied.

• •

## HELPMATE

I AM my husband's tower of strength
When the dear is harried
By troubles he would never have had
If he weren't married!

May Richstone



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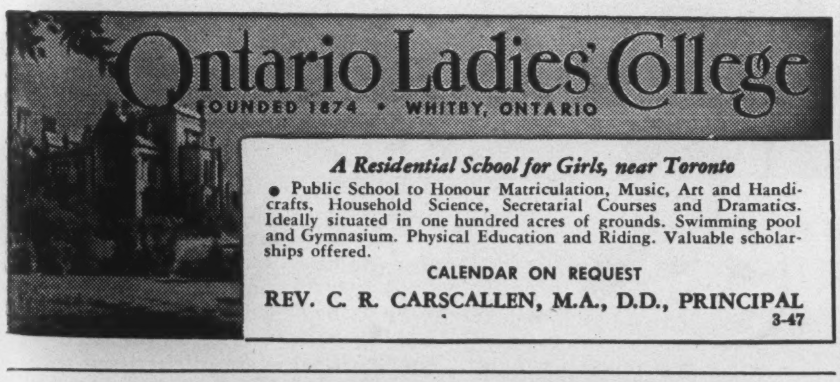

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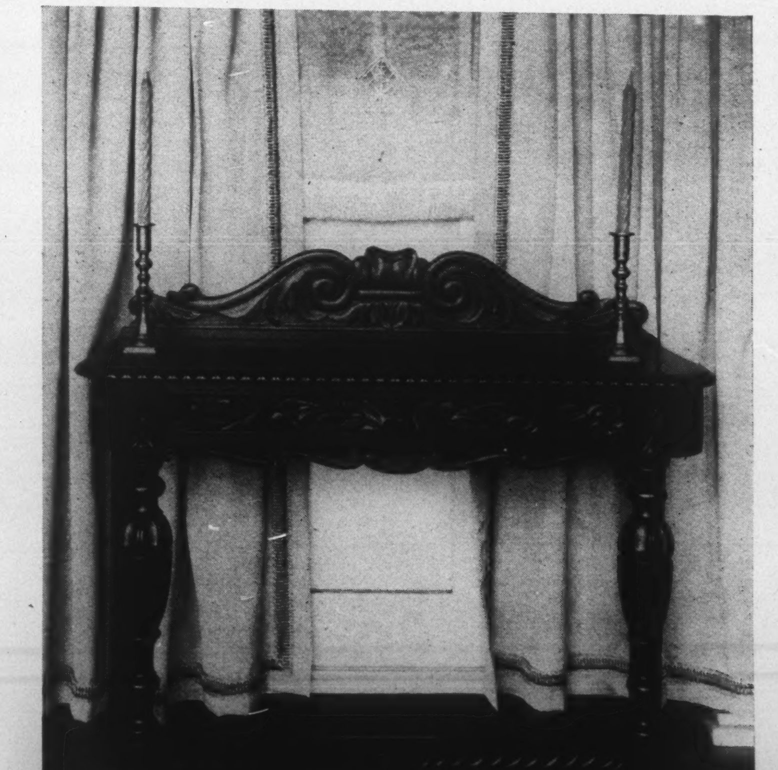

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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Vice-Regal Holiday Is Spent Mid Historic Beauty of Cape Breton

### By RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

"BET Alexander could take these turns in a jeep!"

The bronzed Canadian stopped roadwork for a gulp of spring water. The July day was warm. He grinned. Another lad nodded and replied, voice serious and carrying faintly an old Celtic rising inflection, "Sure—a guy like him—after Dunkirk, North Africa. But we gotta have it right—for Lady Alexander and the kids."

Cape Breton Highlanders can evaluate a soldier or a road.

The scene was Cabot Trail, highly hazardous, but rapidly becoming the most impressive highway in Eastern North America. The tortuous turns are being widened. Soon there will be more comfort if fewer thrills climbing the primitive cliffs to view, as if suspended from the sky, the curving sand beaches and the sea.

Starting at Baddeck, tranquil village with Micmac name and burial place of Graham Bell, the Nova Scotian highway girdles northern Cape Breton Island — separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso—for 187 miles. The Governor General and Viscountess Alexander and their children are spending August at Keltic Lodge, reached by Cabot Trail. It is built on Middle Head, amazing promontory stretching two miles into the Atlantic and forming twin bays.

## "Cead Mile Failte"

After a year in Canada, the Alexanders have taken on Canadian vacation ways. A closely-knit family group, they have turned, like thousands of other Canadian families from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to answer the call of the woods, lakes and sea.

It is easy to picture the Alexander family settling down, serenely, without pomp or ceremony, in the Lodge at the entrance to Cape Breton Highlands National Park, Ingonish Beach. Cut into the stone of the dining room fireplace are the words "Cead Mile Failte", famous Cape Breton greeting and meaning, in Gaelic, "A Hundred Thousand Welcomes." From broad windows the Victor of Tunis and his Lady may look over the Atlantic — only Cape Smoky, split by a fleecy cloud bank as it towers 1,000 feet, seeming to separate them from their homeland. Yet, here, in Cape Breton the Alexanders are in a place that experienced the historic beginning of North America.

Except for millions of dollars poured into Louisbourg by the French in the years of struggle for possession of the North American continent, until recently man has had little to do with changing the physical aspect of Cape Breton. Even yet, it seems a bit of impudence to touch up such pictorial extravagance as the Cabot Trail. Rocky parapets rise dramatically in 1,400 feet of remoteness and security. There are "magnetic hills." Motorists place cars in neutral; are startled to find they are rolling, apparently, uphill.

White lime and gypsum, red earth; many-mooded skies and sea; melancholy evergreens; thrashing waves—dangerous, exciting; and the Mayflower, provincial emblem, but one of many wild flowers in varieties that grow tame elsewhere; birds classed "accidental" because of rarity—such things create a feeling that Nature here is unconventional. Yet here, half-way between equator and North Pole, the climate is without extremes of heat or cold.

There are smells of salt, fish, trees, earth; soft intonations of Gaelic, French, Indian names; evidence of early English colonists, Irish romanticists. There are forests unspoiled and deer nimble and shy, eagles in the high places and waterfowl in the low. There's an arm of the Bras d'Or Lakes and Acadian settlements, beginning at Cheticamp—preserving language and customs centuries old.

Travelling through Cape Breton there's heady knowledge that Norsemen cruised these shores in the 10th Century; that John and Sebastian Cabot were here before they reached the mainland of North America; here Louisbourg, fabulous walled city, proudest fortress on the continent, rose and fell—writing in half a century drama associated with centuries of history. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English in 1758 opened the way for the fall of Quebec in 1759. Acadian settlement continued after 1758. Scottish immigration followed between 1791 and 1828. Today the racial origin of these Canadians is mostly English, Scottish, French, Irish, Netherlands with some German, Italian, Jewish and Polish.

Canada's Governor General will find interest in such facts. They're at the core of "what makes Canada tick" and, too, the Alexanders are now in a land with special appeal to soldiers, artists, historians and perhaps others with a smidge of mysticism.

## Nova Scotia's Flag

Canada's First Family asked the manager at Keltic Lodge to treat them exactly as any other guests. This means they have their own spacious log bungalow with four bedrooms and private baths and central living room with fireplace. On their floor are Scotian craft rugs; furnishings are cheerful, modern. For meals the family walk to the central bungalow housing lounge and guest dining-room. They have their own table; greet in friendly, summer-resort fashion the family with three children, including a three-year-old boy competently bilingual; a family with boy and girl, 'teen agers, honeymooners, elderly ladies—the usual holiday-makers.

After meals adults or children may play table tennis on the wide verandah or disappear for reading, writing, rest, walks or golf. Mornings and afternoons there is swimming. Beaches offer surf and fresh water bathing and are separated by a strip of parkland with a large bathing house. Life guards are in attendance. The sand is white. Temperature of the ocean is usually about twelve degrees colder than that of the fresh water lake.

The golf course, Cape Breton Highlands, adheres strictly to rules approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews; holes bear names such as Tam O'Shanter, Canny Slap, Cuddy's Lugs. There are tennis courts, a recreation field.

Their Excellencies will visit Ingonish which rambles several miles around shore. Early as 1521 it is purported to have been a Portuguese village. The Alexander children are likely to visit Neil's Harbour or other fishing villages to see lobster pots, cod salting, sword fishing. They'll see ships, smacks, schooners, snappers, trawlers, perhaps go deep sea fishing; glimpse the fins of a shark; almost certainly talk to fishermen of Newfoundland stock. They may see Highland dancing, hear the pipes and Gaelic songs; watch the weavers at their looms. They may catch trout, salmon; go camera hunting for game. They will surely see many churches.

At sunset three flags are lowered at Keltic Lodge—the Stars and Stripes, emblem of Canada's guests; the flag of Nova Scotia, only province in Canada to have its own flag, derived from the Royal Coat of Arms granted in 1625 when King James the First of England, Sixth of Scotland, named Nova Scotia "The Royal Province"; the Union Jack of Canadians and His Majesty the King whose representative has the well-wishes of all Canadians. May he and his family relax in Canada's most easterly province remembering that in 1607 Champlain founded in Nova Scotia the Order Of The Good Time which is still gathering members from all over the world.

## THE LILACS REACH COAL TOWN

THE lilacs' haunting fragrance drifts across the land;
Did that one see, four hundred years ago,
The beauty
Held within his hand would yearly sweep
The world in a brief blaze
Always to be remembered?
That one who brought the first green tender shoots
From northern Persia to Vienna,
Which spread like amethyst flame
Over the face of Europe,
Burgeoning to this side of the Atlantic
Drenching the eastern seaboard;
And when those selfsame easterners
Turned their faces to the west
In days when settlers came in droves
They brought the eager, clinging roots;
And now where foothills rise
To meet the snow-clad peaks
That beauty
Veils the man-made scars of Coal Town.

The lavish buds are opening everywhere,
So white and mauve and purple,
There they are in the dooryard,
Glowing in the June sunlight,
Glistening in the silver rain of summer,
Along a back fence,
Beside a garden gate,
And out along the country roads
In the yards of vanished houses;
They blossom now;
Great heads of bloom
Nodding in the hesitant warmth of a mountain June,
Almost too beautiful for rocks and windy places
Tainted with fumes from the giant tipple,
And yet, with the long-remembered sweetness filling the air,
Such is their magic, one dare believe in dreams.

MAGDALENA EGGLESTON

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a pleasing complexion and alluring loveliness for this important occasion.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

"Any woman can use the National Pressure Cooker with complete safety!"
says MADAME JEHANE BENOIT
Famous Nutrition and Cooking Expert

▶ "When I first saw the National Pressure Cooker, I was thrilled to see that, at last, the housewife would have an accurate utensil for cooking or canning. But I wondered just how we would ever become accustomed to what might be considered a "new-fangled gadget" Looking back, I realize how needless it was to even wonder. The National is simplicity itself to operate.

"I am able to buy food when it is prime, plentiful, reasonably priced, and preserve it for use at any time. No matter what I may be canning—fruit, vegetables, poultry, fish—the results are always the same—overwhelming success.

"There is practically no danger of spoilage. Food retains all its natural flavour and nutritional value. No wonder I, as a housewife, teacher and food scientist consider it to be the finest preserving and cooking aid invented in the past hundred years".

National Pressure Cooker

Capacity — 5 quart or 7 pint sealers
11—20-ounce or 5—28-ounce cans
Made of heavy cast aluminum, complete with wire basket, insert pans, sealing ring and rack . . . equipped with accurate pressure gauge.

FREE—With every National Cooker "Modern Guide to Home Canning". A complete manual on home preserving—every step in canning and preserving clearly explained—makes home canning EASY. Recipes, pictures and valuable food information.

Write today for folder, "The Way to Modern Home Canning", giving complete details.
National Pressure Cooker Company (Canada) Limited,
Dept. 51, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Name ........................ Address ........................
Town ........................ Prov. ........................

● The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

## THE OTHER PAGE

# *Verses for the Silly Season*

**By J. E. P.**

### LUNCH DATE

FIRST you memorize the menu,
  Order soup, and fish, and roast,
Burp in expectation, then you
  Hear me ask for tea and toast.

To a background of Von Weber
  On a chop-house radio,
You expatiate on Labor:
  Tell the strikers where to go.

I conceive the good intention
  My opinions to advance:
They achieve not even mention,
  For I never get a chance.

Is it many, many ages
  Since I nibbled all my toast?
Yet no hunger in me rages
  As I watch you rend your roast.

While the radio is squawking
  Newscasts desolate and drear,
You keep up your endless talking
  Filtered through your food and beer.

Once you bolt your pie (it's raisin)
  And you scrape the platter clean,
You discuss the sleek *roués* in
  Books I've never even seen.

Coffee's ordered by the bowlful;
  I am sitting in a trance
While you tell me, looking soulful,
  Of your latest *real* romance.

But I do not have the strength of
  Will to listen to you, pal:
I am spell-bound by your length of
  Alimentary canal.

### GOT A LIGHT, BUB?

WHEN I consider how the cigarette
  Affords me comfort any time of day—
When I consider, too, the sinful way
The gasper is with taxes so beset
The manufacturer's lucky should he get
One cent in every nickel I outlay,
Oh then my heart is anything but gay:
I weep, until my handkerchief is wet.

Anon I dry my tears, for lo, a wave
Of sunny optimism clears my eyes
And stills my fears, for then I realize
When I light up, I am not habit's slave:
Smoking has now become a thing of beauty,
Because it is a patriotic duty.

### MASS VISIT TO STRATFORD

("The Stratford Town Council reports that April 23, 1947, broke all records for visitors to the birth-place of Shakespeare."—Overseas news item.)

SO THIS is where the Poet ate!
  And this is where his plays were done;
Here's where he loved to contemplate;
LINE UP 'ERE FER TEA AN' A BUN!

Sweet Swan of Avon, oh, return
And feed with fire these sorry wicks!
Cold are they now, but let them burn!
'ERE'S 'IS PORTRAIT, SEVEN AN' SIX!

O gentle Shakespeare, teach us so
To think and act and live and love
That we a richer life may know . . .
EASY, NOW, YOU *DON'T* 'AVE TO SHOVE!

### MY FURNACE

A FURNACE is a lovesome thing
  when hot,
But not
When cool.
I bought
A furnace, like a fool,
As stubborn as a mule:
In winter, when it ought
To blaze like billy-o, do you know what?
The thing goes out! And that which makes me wild,
It goes like fury when the weather's mild.

### MILLENNIUM

WHEN I can take the world today
  Without a nasty thing to say,
When I can pay tax without a curse,
And magazines accept my verse,
When rent and grocery-bills unpaid
Find me completely undismayed,
And when those eager eyes of thine
See no response at all in mine,
And heartache never raids my bed,
Then I shall know that I am dead.

### A GROUP OF EPITAPHS

AN INTESTATE

BENEATH this epitaph lies Bachelor Bill,
Uncaring that he never made a will,—
Oblivious to a din that never ceases:
The wrangling of his nephews and his nieces.

AN ENEMY SOLDIER

That crackpot ideology
For which he fought, for which he died,
Is here proved false, as all may see,
For he was on the losing side.

A POLITICIAN

To pay expenses when his soul had fled,
The Politician's friends solicited
A dollar bill from every citizen.
(I gave ten bucks, to help them bury ten.)

A ROAD-HOG

Bill could have hogged the road, and still been hale,
Except for one unfortunate detail:
He met, head-on, upon a highway hill,
A man who hogged the road as much as Bill.

A LANDLORD

Tread softly: they have buried Landlord Shaw,
Dead of a sudden apoplectic fit;
He leaves his tenants, frozen by the law,
While he experiences the opposite.

A CADDIE

Since earth was heaped upon this lad,
A longer life our balls have had:
He used to pouch them (rest his soul!)
Even before they ceased to roll.

A DENTIST

For obviously bogus dental-plates
He charged the most excruciating rates;
Here, in his first appointment not for pay,
He fights a losing battle with decay.

### MEDIOCRITY (To H.M.C.)

I HOPE I shall *ever* be free from dispute,
And content with the little I own,
And be able to sleep without giving a hoot
If the market is listless in tone.
I hope I shall *never* be raised to the heights,
Or be plunged in the deepest of gloom,
Or be prey to ambition and similar blights,
Or be paged in a beverage-room!

### A BOOK

"THERE is no frigate like a book
  To take us lands away,"
Nor any brigand like the friend
Who takes it "for a day."

Thus filching, do the poorest cram
Considerable culture;
How frugal is the library
Of such a human vulture!

### "IF"

IF YOUR ambition is to stick at labor
  Until you are prevented by a shroud,
If you can stand the habits of your neighbor
And chuckle when his radio is loud,
If you can face the rationing of butter
With bright cooperation and acclaim,
And eat your arid bread, and never utter
A word against the government to blame;

If you can catch the streetcar in the morning
And grin while you are buffeted to bits,
If you can look at hats that are adorning
The women's heads, and not go into fits,
If you do thus and so, my little chappie,
Then I can see it's very, very plain
You don't have any fun; you are unhappy,—
And what is more, you're probably insane.

• •

### A SONG OF PROTEST

"LE' ME up and le' me alone!"
  This is the cry in trumpet tone
Of the common man, like you or me,
Of the sorely afflicted *bourgeoisie*.

Overtaxed in a hundred lands,
Shoved about by unruly hands,
Cowed by soldiers or spy-police,
All pretending to keep the peace,
Bullied by ideologists,
Practised liars with ready fists,
Deafened by sales-talk loud and long,
Blamed by preachers who say we are wrong,
Flattered by place-men seeking votes,
Or by "Survey" people a-taking notes;
—All the gang who increase our cares
By interfering with our affairs.

For we are the folk who invent and plan
An easier world for every man.
We sow and reap, we tend the kine,
We spray the fruit-tree and prune the vine,
We tame the wrath of the thunder-skies
To a pleasant glow that allures the eyes.
We teach and study, we trade, or sing,
Indeed we do about everything
To lessen toil or to give it grace,
To make this world a civilized place.

SO

"Le' me up and le' me alone!"

J.E.M.

ROGER & GALLET

*Salute to Beauty*

*Sachet (Dry Perfume) in assorted fragrances.*

Roger & Gallet Sachet does double duty! Their rare scents hint of excitement, love and beauty. You'll like it because it's lasting . . .

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*It's typical . . .*

of EATON'S to feature outstanding quality amongst the thrilling throng of values assembled for this *Great August Sale of Furniture and Housefurnishings!* It's typical to find furniture such as this Andrew Malcolm Dining Room Suite—with its reliable "No-Mar" finish! And it's typical of ANDREW MALCOLM to combine style-sense with craftsmanship . . . and to fashion furniture from interestingly textured woods :: :: :: :: ::

EATON'S

# THE BUSINESS FRONT

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 9, 1947

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

## Aid to Europe Mustn't Cause Final Split

**By JOHN L. MARSTON**

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.*

**The division of Europe into an Eastern and a Western bloc, the one tied to Russia and the other to the United States, is not, on close investigation, a satisfactory arrangement, says Mr. Marston. Fear is growing in many quarters of Western Europe that complete acceptance of the Marshall Plan would inevitably land Europe in new troubles. Insistence by the U.S. on the resurrection of German industry in any plan to reconstruct Western Europe would mean the de-industrialization of the rest.**

**Aid to Europe will not bring about the desired recovery if a permanent break is made between the economies of the East and the West. Trade between the two halves must be allowed to continue and to increase.**

*London.*

IT is no secret that Europe's chances of getting help from the U.S. were greatly improved when the Soviet Union dropped out of the Marshall scheme. Whatever the difficulties—and delays—of passing any "relief" measures through Congress on the revised basis, they are nothing to the obstacles that would have confronted a really United European plan. Hence the undisguised relief in many quarters when Russia withdrew.

That relief, however, has since been sharply modified. As the implications of an economically federated West Europe are more clearly understood, the prospect of early aid is overshadowed by long-term doubts.

There may be, on the map, a certain aesthetic balance in a division of Europe, with one half inclined towards the eastern giant, Russia, and the other—despite the intervening expanse of ocean—towards the western giant, the U.S. Europe's population, on the latest census figures, is around 550 millions, with Russia included. (The Soviet territories are, of course, largely in Asia, but it is politically and economically impossible to segregate the European portion.)

### Facts of Europe's Life

With Spain, so far, excluded from the plan, the Western countries contain about 210 millions, the Eastern somewhat under 310 millions. If, for the sake of argument, we add the 140 millions of the United States to the West, we have two roughly comparable units. That is the superficial appearance. In fact, a predominantly agricultural East Europe attached to an under-industrialized Russia, and a largely industrialized West Europe extending from a highly-industrialized U.S., do not make a satisfying pattern.

The U.K., France, the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg trio, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, and Scandinavia, contain a great industrial potential. East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Russia itself, produce, given favorable harvests a great output of agricultural produce. The West needs markets in the East and food in return. The East has normally a big surplus of food and needs the manufactures.

Such a position is recognized in the vigorous trading policy which has lately developed between Britain on the one hand and Soviet, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, etc., on the other. But it is not certain that such liberal ideas of exchange would be accepted in a reorganized West Europe.

The fear that is growing in Britain, and far more so in France, is that the character of Europe would be changed if the full implications of the Marshall Plan were accepted; changed, moreover,—the comparison is unhappy but inevitable—on somewhat the same lines as in 1939-45, under the German "New Order."

If the United States continues to insist on the resurrection of West Germany as the basis of European reconstruction, the plan will never be fulfilled, unless the export-import crisis leaves to West Europe no alternative. The subordination of the liberated allies and the "reformed" ex-enemies to the heavy industry of the country which subjugated them by force is impossible so long as the new national pride born in the war continues to assert itself. Yet such subordination is implied in the idea of resurrecting Germany. If German industry has preference, the remainder of West Europe will become gradually, perceptibly, de-industrialized, simply by failure to replace wasting assets.

Meantime, in the East the opposite process would be unfolding. In fact, whatever happens in the West the lines of development in East Europe are already defined. The existing nucleus of industry in East Europe proper is in Czechoslovakia, the one highly-industrialized country in the bloc outside Russia (whose industry is great in quantity but not in proportion to size and population).

The Soviet zone of Germany, though primarily agricultural, has important industries. Closely integrated with Czechoslovakia is Poland, a country with most interesting possibilities since the "restoration" of the East German territories which were Polish until 1157. Based on the mineral resources of their areas, Poland and Czechoslovakia aim to develop within a few years an industrial potential equal to that of the Ruhr before the war. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are also industrializing apace. And Russia is rapidly restoring the wartime devastations and developing new industrial areas.

If it comes to a final split, time will undoubtedly favor East Europe. Even in the short run, the Eastern countries, on their lower standard of living, can ride the crisis better than the West. They have always been short of equipment and of manufactured consumer goods, and continued shortage will cause no fresh problems.

### Meantime, Food

What matters in the meantime is that they have enough to eat. The agriculture of the Ukraine and of other Soviet territories suffered in 1946 one of the most calamitous droughts ever known in those areas. But this year only Rumania of the countries of the Eastern bloc is faced with a really bad harvest, while over the group as a whole there is uncommon abundance. (This fact undoubtedly weighed heavily in the decisions of the Eastern countries to dissociate themselves from the Marshall Plan.)

The position in the West is very different. Industry is producing at a low tempo for lack of new equipment and materials; and the peoples can be fed only by ruinously expensive imports from North and South America.

Aid to Europe is undoubtedly necessary to maintain the United States' own economy as well as to get the confused continent over a critical period. That the U.S. should have some say in the use to which her loans are put is only right and natural.

But it would be fatal to attempt any remodelling of Europe's economy on the assumption of a permanent North-South division from the western Baltic to the eastern Adriatic. Trade between the two halves of Europe must go on. If Europe is to prosper, that trade must multiply.

## Many Monopolies Exist in Canada Today

**By HENRY H. WELLSMAN**

**Monopolies became so insupportable in Queen Elizabeth's reign that they were abolished by statute in 1624. That act is a dead letter today. It has been infringed upon by numerous provincial acts, creating the same type of monopolies that existed over 300 years ago.**

**In this article, the author concerns himself with monopolies controlled by Municipal Councils. For example, the controller who gives permission for the selling of petroleum products has the power to say exactly who may sell it and where and when he may sell it. The Councils are given so much power that in refusing a man a license, they are depriving him of his right to earn a living.**

THE writer of this article reread a little of his school history the other day, to see if his memory served him correctly as to certain wicked and selfish practices called "monopolies." He found that these usually consisted of exclusive rights of trading in certain areas and within certain countries, the right of manufacturing, importing or exporting specified articles, and that of exercising particular arts and trades.

He further found "these were carried to an oppressive and injurious extent during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and at length became so insupportable that they were abolished by statute in 1624." And, our history tells us, "this act secured the freedom of industry in Great Britain, and has done more to excite a spirit of invention and to accelerate the progress of wealth than any other in the statute book."

Those words were written after an experience of 300 years during which the act was in force. Now, that act, so far as most Provinces in Canada are concerned, is a dead letter. True the act has not been repealed. It has however been gradually encroached on and frittered away by different Provincial Acts, creating the same type of monopolies. Of course they are not openly created to favor the friends of any particular group or person. When such acts come before the legislatures for discussion, they are supported by catch phrases—"orderly marketing"—"preventing cut-throat competition" etc. They are partly a hangover from the depression years, when all kinds of devices were tried, some of which may have served a useful purpose as a temporary expedient, but would be ruinous as a long-range policy. This is not taking into consideration those wartime regulations, which were passed for a special emergency, and will no doubt be done away with as fast as possible.

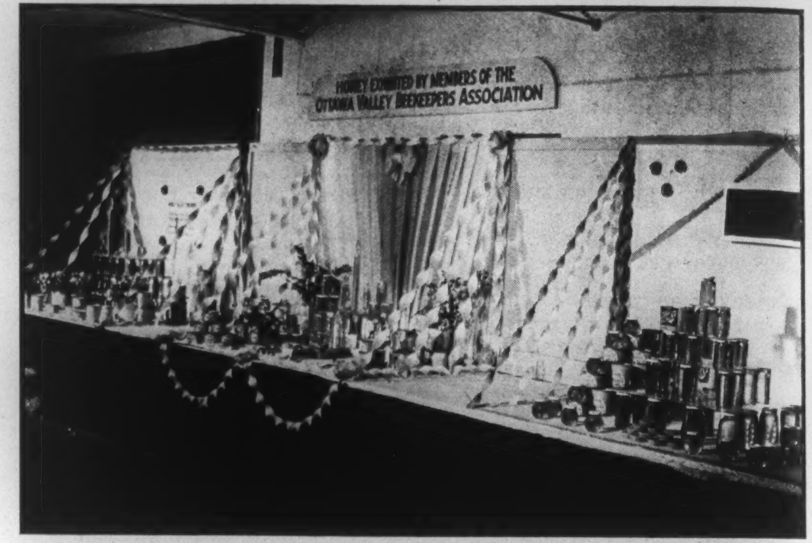
The monopolies with which this article deals are usually controlled by Boards and Municipal Councils. Even the creators of them do not realize what they are creating, and would indignantly deny any intention

*(Continued on Next Page)*

**THE BUSINESS ANGLE**

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

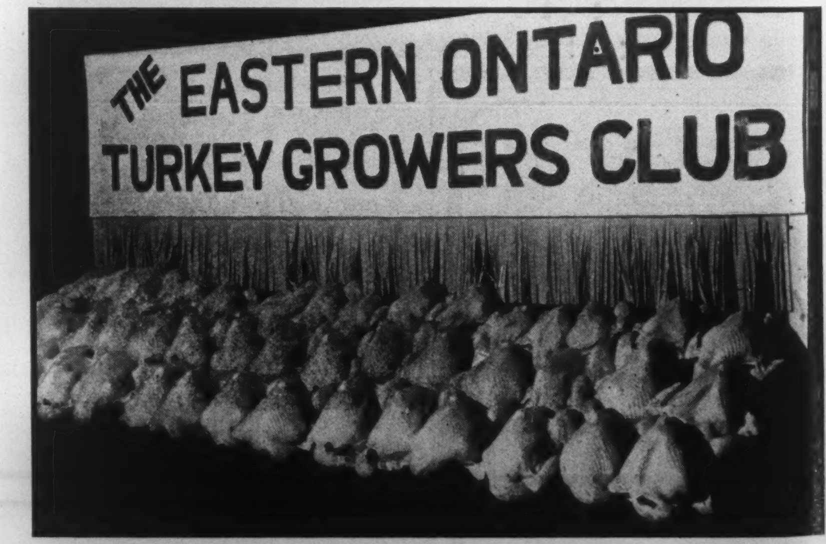
## Royal Winter Fair Aims to Boost Agricultural Exports


HONEY EXHIBITED BY MEMBERS OF THE
OTTAWA VALLEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

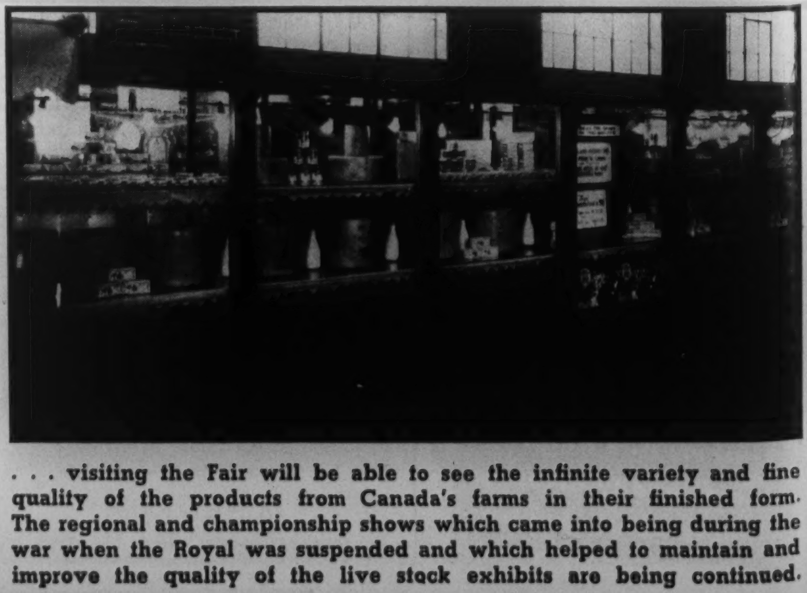
**This year the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, in the midst of Canada's largest domestic consuming area and with many prospective buyers here from overseas, will expand its facilities and become the Sales Window as well as the Show Window of the Canadian agricultural industry. These . . .**

FIRST
AWARD GROUP
W. JOHNSON

**. . . pictures show exhibits at various Export Food Shows held throughout the country, which have pointed the way by demonstrating the quality of finished food products obtained from Canadian livestock. The . . .**



**. . . Royal, considered by many to be the finest all-round agricultural show on this continent, is the obvious choice for this purpose. Foreign buyers . . .**



**. . . visiting the Fair will be able to see the infinite variety and fine quality of the products from Canada's farms in their finished form. The regional and championship shows which came into being during the war when the Royal was suspended and which helped to maintain and improve the quality of the live stock exhibits are being continued.**

(*Continued from Page* 30)

of reviving the system of monopolies prevalent under the Stuarts.

Let us look at a few instances of the kind of thing referred to.

The oldest and most obvious is the beer license. The sale price of these licenses in B.C. has been steadily rising until they now sell at as much as $50,000. This price does not include the furniture and fixtures, but just the right to sell beer.

The value is set by the fact that the licensee is one of a privileged class, who has been granted one of the old-time monopolies. The Liquor Control Board recognizes it as a vested right, transferable by sale, and passing to the estate of the deceased at death.

### On Bended Knees

The beer license is, however, subject to so many cross-currents of controversy, that the monopolistic nature of it may be hidden in its muddy stream. Let us look at the taxi-cab business. To get a license to operate a taxi in a small town in British Columbia, it is necessary to go on your bended knees to two different bodies.

First the applicant has to go to the City Council. Once upon a time, all he had to do was pay the fee, and the City Clerk handed him his license. It was a matter of right, and the applicant could demand a license, once the fee was paid. But now the City Council will refer the matter to a committee, who will consult—not the citizens at large, but the operators who already have been granted this privilege, and who naturally want to keep out new competitors.

The applicant's next step is to start pulling strings—a favorite method is to go round among his friends, asking them to sign a petition. If he succeeds in getting the names of a few prominent citizens on it, he may get his license. Let us assume in this case that he does. His troubles are far from over, for this license only allows him to drive within the city limits. Woe betide him, if on a stormy night, he is weak enough to let his passengers cajole him into going a block beyond the city limits. His rival taxi drivers will be watching him for just this slip, and it means $25.00 and costs.

So your taxi driver, having now by hook or by crook, wangled a license that is little or no use to him, must apply to the Public Utilities Commission, Motor Carrier Branch, for their permission to carry passengers to points beyond the city boundaries.

This august body then either refuses the application, or may "grant a hearing" at a given time, of which notice is sent to all the other operators of taxi-cabs plying in this larger area. So-called evidence is taken, which simply means that opinions are expressed, arguments advanced and wires pulled for and against the granting of the license.

The Board seems to consider that it is responsible to the operators to assure them a good living. No account is taken of human nature, and the resulting absence of any real competition makes it always difficult and often impossible to get a taxi for one of the less profitable runs.

But let us suppose our applicant is fortunate, and is granted this second license. It immediately becomes a saleable right, worth anything from $1,500 to $3,000, according to the available market. This is something quite apart from the goodwill of a business. There may be no actual business going with the license at all, perhaps not even a car to drive. In one case which came within the writer's knowledge, an operator had three so-called "blind licenses;" that is to say spare licenses which he had managed to "wangle" and was holding unused, to keep down competition.

### Wangling

If the word "wangle" had not been invented, it is hard to know what word could be used to describe the process necessary to obtain one of these valuable franchises. "Lobbying" is the word applied to bringing pressure to bear on politicians, but its parliamentary use makes it unsuitable. One would "lobby" for a franchise for building a railway or a power dam, but why on earth should one have to wangle a Board for a right to try to earn a living in the humble occupation of taxi driver?

An alderman once said to the writer in connection with an application for a taxi license, "We have to be very careful how we grant new licenses; they are dynamite." Just what he meant by saying that they were dynamite, we will leave to the reader's imagination; but has he not got things the wrong way round? Surely the Council should rather be very careful how they refused a license, as they might be depriving a man of his right to earn a living!

It is not possible in a brief article of this nature to go into all the different types of monopolies that have been and are being built up by methods such as those described but there are many others. The controller for the selling of oil and petroleum products, has the power to say exactly who may sell gasoline and grease for cars, and where and when he may sell it. The recipient of one such permit told the writer that he could sell it at once for $5,000 without having expended a nickel on the proposed gas-station.

Recently the papers were full of the fight between a group of returned soldiers and the B.C. Government over their request for a license to operate a brewery. Here is a trade in which there has been no real competition for decades; one of the most profitable industries in the Province is the private monopoly of a half dozen people.

As usual, the prohibitionists fly to the protection of the existing monopolists; and enable the politicians to save their faces as acting on high moral grounds!

## NEWS OF THE MINES

# New Mines in Making in Manitoba Due to Activity of Hudson Bay

By JOHN M. GRANT

MANITOBA'S pioneer mining and metallurgical enterprise — Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.—at Flin Flon, adjoining the Saskatchewan boundary, where regular production of blister copper commenced late in 1930, has today two new mines in the making. Both are in Manitoba, a province in which the mining industry has in recent years been attracting ever-widening attention. For some years Hudson Bay has been quite busy in outside exploration. Broadscaled activity in northern Saskatchewan, however, has not yet resulted in the locating of anything too promising, but prospecting there is to be continued. The two most outstanding of the company's outside activities are close to home. These are the Cuprus Mines property, about 8½ air miles from the main line, and the Schist Lake holdings, a mile or so south of the Mandy Mine—the first deposit in the area to undergo development — now controlled by Hudson Bay, and they are regarded as likely to have an important place in future production.

•

Three levels have been established at the Cuprus property of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, and drifting results are reported as having pretty well corroborated pre-development diamond drilling indications. The fact that the company plans to go into production on a basis of 300 tons daily indicates that ore reserves are already substantial. While enquiries are now out for equipment and material it is not likely the plant will be completed until well on into 1948. The Cuprus property compares in grade with the main mine and, like the orebody at Schist Lake Narrows, carries pretty much the same proportion of copper and zinc. The only official statement as yet on the Schist Lake claims is that 200,000 or 300,000 tons, of somewhat higher than the Flin Flon mine average, have been indicated. Diamond drilling here has been suspended for the time being and before shaft sinking is started considerably more exploration by drill is proposed.

•

It was over two decades ago that extensive development in the Central Manitoba, Herb Lake and Flin Flon areas laid the foundation for the present production of metals in the province of Manitoba, so largely underlain by rocks of Precambrian age. Before Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting reached the productive stage there had been an expenditure of between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. This included not only mine development, but construction of an 87-mile railway, mining and metallurgical plants, and also a hydro-electric plant at Island Falls on the Churchill river, 56 miles to the north. The original orebody at Hudson Bay, blocked out to a depth of 900 feet, was estimated to contain 18,000,000 tons, averaging—copper 1.71%, zinc 3.45%, gold 0.074 ounces, silver 1.06 ounces. In slightly over five years' operating developments a depth of 2,210 feet was reached. During that time the mine had yielded some 7,500,000 tons of ore and at the end of 1935 showed ore reserves of 24,770,000 tons, which was an increase of 6,770,000 tons over the estimates of 1929, and an increase was also apparent in the metal content. The last official estimate at the beginning of January, 1946, reported reserves of 26,000,000 tons (equivalent to approximately 15 years mill-feed at current rate of output)

(*Continued on Page* 35)

## AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
LIMITED

### Summary of annual report

Brantford, Ontario, July 29, 1947

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED net profit after taxes for the year ended May 31, 1947 was up more than 25½% according to comparative financial statements being sent out to shareholders. Earnings for the year approximate $4.10 per share on the present stock outstanding and dividends paid amounted to $1.90 per share.

Sales continued to increase with 84 stores in operation compared with 81 stores in the previous year. The John Ritchie Company Limited, Quebec (wholly owned subsidiary) had the highest production of men's footwear in its history.

The preferred stock issue was called for redemption on July 1, 1946 and was completely retired through redemption or conversion which absorbed $158,950. of working capital. Notice of a special general meeting of shareholders has been mailed to approve a stock split of four for one and to increase the authorized capital to 600,000 new shares.

**INCOME ACCOUNT**

| | Years ended May 31 | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1946 |
| Operating profit | 854,786 | 822,536 |
| Less: Depreciation | 32,594 | 26,301 |
| Inc. & EPT net | 408,952 | 467,871 |
| Net earnings | 413,240 | 328,364 |
| Less: Div. pfd. | | 56,019 |
| Div. com. | 191,398 | 106,717 |
| Operating surplus | 221,842 | 165,628 |
| Prior year adj., etc. | 39,924 | |

**CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET**

| | As at May 31 | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1947 | 1946 |
| Cash & bonds | 26,389 | 368,595 |
| Accts. rec. | 281,821 | 236,849 |
| Inventories | 2,390,779 | 1,897,176 |
| Prepaids, etc. | 18,173 | 10,690 |
| Total curr. assets | 2,717,162 | 2,513,310 |
| Ins. cash value | 17,607 | 16,714 |
| Refundable tax | 289,192 | 316,161 |
| Fixed assets, net | 329,891 | 264,919 |
| Total assets | 3,353,852 | 3,111,104 |
| Total curr. liab. | 1,107,486 | 902,156 |
| Ins. reserve | 25,818 | 25,818 |
| Capital stock | 957,656 | 1,102,156 |
| Surplus* | 1,262,892 | 1,080,975 |
| *Incl. $308,800 under sec. 61 Dom. Cos. Act. | | |
| Working capital | 1,609,676 | 1,611,154 |

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

**Admitted Assets $ [illegible],784,348.81**
**Surplus - - - - - - [illegible]180,060.58**
Write for Financial Statement

Head Office
WAWANESA
Man.

Eastern Office
TORONTO
Ont.

Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon
Winnipeg and Montreal

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*J. W. B., Chicago, Ill.*—By September, I understand, it is hoped by GOLDEN MANITOU MINES to have the mill back to capacity of 1000 tons or more daily. Due to the diversion of workers into the project of developing sufficient ore to keep ahead of the mill—the emphasis during the long wartime period was on production—output declined to around 650 tons a day. It is expected this fall that sufficient ore will have been opened up to permit releasing for production work enough help to restore output to capacity. Under these conditions, it is possible grade will be stepped up and earnings improved to the levels of 1943 and 1944 when operating profits were $705,662 and $494,713, respectively. The question of an early dividend largely hinges on the progress of plans for the zinc refinery in which Golden Manitou is interested. Should these plans be carried out at once, it is possible dividend distribution would await next year; otherwise, there is the chance of one coming this fall. The company this year is spreading its exploration and development efforts in investigation of possibilities beyond the immediate limits of its main orebodies. Two drills are following up the recent gold discovery three-quarters of a mile from the shaft. Two incline holes, drilled from north to south, have intersected the vein 100 feet east and west from the discovery holes, establishing a length of 200 feet. Values were low, but the vein structure is said to be typical of the ore-making veins in the district.

*R. G. L., Huntsville, Ont.*—A property of 1,250 acres is owned by LAPASKA MINES LTD, immediately to the east of Louvicourt Goldfields in Louvicourt township, Quebec, and underground work is now proceeding. The shaft reached a depth of 250 feet a couple of months ago and crosscutting was immediately started on the 225-foot level. The footwall of the ore bearing zone was recently entered and two horizontal, narrow, well mineralized quartz stringers were encountered. A sample of both stringers together gave $4.20 over 2.4 feet. Channel samples went $13.65 and $9.45. Officials feel the first results from the zone are particularly encouraging. They are above expectations as the first good vertical diamond drill holes still lies 250 feet ahead. As of May 1st, net working capital amounted to $141,000 with 600,000 shares remaining in the treasury.

*V.P.B., Valleyfield, Que.* — MONARCH KNITTING CO. had net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1947, of $230,925, equal to $46.18 per share on the new 4½ per cent preference shares and, after allowing for preferred dividend, to $2.15 per share on the common stock. This excludes profit of $9,751 realized on the sale of fixed assets. Net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to $311,355. Operating profits totalled $590,144 while $99,219 was provided for depreciation and $260,000 for taxes. At June 30, 1947, current assets amounted to $2,703,806 and current liabilities to $1,045,867, leaving net working capital at $1,657,938. K. L. Markon, vice-president and general manager, says that substantial increases in the cost of raw materials and wages have taken place during the six months. As the company has passed on only a portion of these increases to its customers, it is impossible to state at this time whether profits can be maintained at the current level. However, the volume of orders continues at a satisfactory rate.

*C. F. B., Nelson, BC.*—I understand outside geologists have informed FRANCOEUR GOLD MINES that the same grade of ore as had been found on upper might be expected at depth. Ore reserves are calculated at 100,000 tons, and I believe there are substantial ore indications which could considerably increase this when opened up. C. D. H. MacAlpine, president, informed shareholders at the annual meeting that present conditions did not warrant drilling at depth which would involve heavy expenditures. The company's present mill, which was of too small tonnage for profitable operations, was sold along with other equipment enabling coverage of bank loan outstanding. In the case of refinancing, Mr. MacAlpine stated shareholders would be protected, but that it was not possible to do any financing at present. As of December 31, 1946, current assets were $78,112 and current liabilities $148,878, including the bank loan. Investments in other mining companies are carried at cost of $186,932.

*J. G. R., Chicoutimi, Que.*—I suggest you communicate with the Department of Mines, Quebec. A preliminary report on the geology of a part of Duverny township was recently issued. Ask for report, P.R. No 200 and it covers lots 1 to 31, ranges IV to IX, inclusive. Duverny township, which is a short distance northeast of Amos, has been an active centre of mining exploration since the discovery of gold in that vicinity more than 10 years ago. The area covered includes the Fontana, Claverny and Goldvue properties, on

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Trend Reversal Not Anticipated

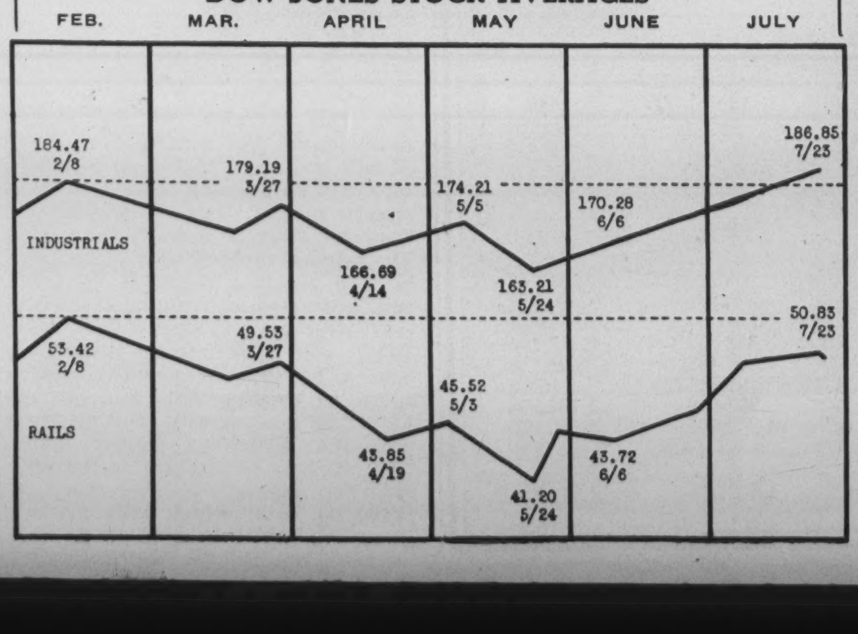
### BY HARUSPEX

**THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate recovery has been under way over the past two months with no indications that the peak to the movement has yet been attained.**

Stock market setback, the possibility of which was alluded to in our Forecast of last week, by Wednesday of last week, had carried the Dow-Jones industrial average into the 180 range as against a previous high close of 186.85. A normal correction, as stated last week, to the sharp advance from the mid-May bottoms would take the Dow-Jones industrial and rail averages back to the 177/171 and 47/44 area, respectively. We regard a decline of this character, here, more as a contingency than a probability but, in any event—that is, with or without such technical readjustment — doubt that the advance, in its entirety, is yet at a point of culmination.

From the longer-range approach, we regard the current upturn as of temporary or intermediate character, to be followed, at culmination, by renewal of the main downward trend. If, however, in the course of the current advance, the Dow-Jones railroad average should close at or above 54.43, with accompanying strength in the industrial average, it will have sold decisively above its rally top of last February, thereby duplicating a feat recently accomplished by the industrial average. Under such circumstances, a reversal in the main or primary trend to an upward direction will have been signalled under Dow's theory. We do not anticipate such action by the rails, but would reverse our present conservative policy if it is witnessed.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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The present Preferred Stock issue — largest ever offered in Canada — will cover half the cost of this program; the balance will be financed out of earnings and other resources of the company.

In each of the past 20 years, earnings have always been more than twice dividend requirements on the new Preferred Shares; and in 1946 were approximately 4 times these requirements. Dividends on Common Shares of the company have been paid regularly for the past forty years.

We as principals recommend
THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY
4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
*(Par Value $50 per Share)*
PRICE $51.50 PER SHARE

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**BANK OF MONTREAL**
ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 337

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.
Montreal, 15th July, 1947.

which shafts have been sunk, and other properties, upon which surface exploration has been done. It was recently reported that the shaft at Goldvue Mines had been dewatered below 350 feet and that crosscutting was underway on that level. The crosscut is to investigate an area in which surface drilling was stated to have given $31.50 over 5.0 feet, $15.40 over 11.8 feet, $14.54 over 23 feet and $34.85 over 6.5 feet. The new plant has been turned over and all equipment is in working order.

*B.J.S., Barrie, Ont.* — DEHAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA LTD. had a net profit of $143,347 in the year ending Sept. 30, 1946. This amounts to $52.96 on a preferred share, a drop from the $151.30 shown in 1945 when net profit was $409,277. Current assets were reduced from $9,370,782 in 1945 to $2,578,238 by the end of this last fiscal year. Working capital showed little change, dipping from $1,925,272 to $1,812,655.

*H.R.M., Truro, N.S.*—The semi-annual report of AUNOR GOLD MINES was issued recently and it largely answers your questions. On the 1,875-foot level drifting has been in high grade ore for over 330 feet. Over drift width this ore averages 0.451 oz. ($15.78) per ton cut grade. The report states that drifting on the 2,125-foot horizon has been slow due to soft ground, but is now entering what is considered to be the favorable area. Earnings for the first six months of the year showed a downward trend and this is attributable to treatment of a lower average grade of ore and increased operating expenses, which were not altogether offset by lower fixed charges. Estimated net profit for the period is $196,300 or 9.8 cents per share, and this compares with $204,500 or 10.2 cents for the same period in 1946. A total of 90,541 tons were treated, or an average of 500 tons daily, compared with an average of around 440 tons during the first half of last year. Recovery per ton showed a decline from $12.49 a ton to $10.65 a ton, and this reflected in part the loss of the 10 per cent premium on exchange. Cost of production and other expenses was $668,000 as against $594,600 in 1946. Dividends of five cents per share were paid in March and June of this year and another distribution of like amount will be made in September.

*A.F.L., Hull, Que.*—Yes. CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL CADILLAC MINES has poured its first gold brick. The bar was poured on July 10 and was valued at $16,000. It was about the middle of the previous month that milling was resumed following extensive renovation and enlargement of what was the former Wood Cadillac plant. The mill has treated as high as 328 tons in a day, but at last report was running around 290 tons. The immediate objective of the management is 400 tons daily. Just how fast the tonnage rate will be increased is dependent on the labor supply and this is handicapping the company's operations at the present time.

*A.C.H., Chatham, Ont.* — Sales of NATIONAL GROCERS CO., LTD. for the three months ended June 30, 1947, were better than in the preceding quarter and substantially higher than in the like period of the previous year, while earnings of the company were well maintained. Operating costs, however, continued to mount and the management believes that sales volume will not continue to increase in ratio to the rise in operating expenses so that lesser net profits are inevitable.

*E. D. J., Swift Current, Sask.*—Excellent results are stated to have been met with in preliminary work opening up the 700-foot level at BEVCOURT GOLD MINES. The shaft was completed early this year to a depth of 732 feet and development is now underway on the 500, 600 and 700-foot horizons. On the 700-foot level headings are going both east and west, while on the other two levels they are driving to the west. The 700-foot horizon is proving to be much better than expected from original surface drilling and at last report there was indicated by drifting and horizontal drill holes a total of 600 feet of ore. There is said to be along strike in both directions along this level a total of 1,500 feet of favorable ground still to be investigated by underground work. Three interesting veins have already been exposed on the 600-foot floor, although the 500-foot level has not yet shown as much ore luck as the others.

**Thanks to Britain's export drive Baghdad now has eight new Commer buses, the first of 100 which have been ordered by the Iraq Government.**

*W.L.C. Weyburn, Sask.*—The property of SLEMON YELLOWKNIFE MINES is located at Russell Lake, about 80 miles northwest of Yellowknife. Earlier this year the company's consulting engineer stated the results obtained on the No. 1 vein were indicative of a small high grade operation already, and if the diamond drilling is to be completed on the No. 3 zone approximated surface sampling the Slemon group would take on decided interest. I understand the diamond drilling program on both the No. 1 and 3 vein discoveries, and sinking of the test shaft, have made good progress. The Nos. 1 and 3 veins are approximately 1,500 feet apart. Diamond drilling on the No. 1 vein to a vertical depth of 125 feet is reported to have shown a length of 165 feet with an average grade of $22.75 over 2.2 feet width, while the No. 3 zone drilling in five holes shows ore grade to vertical depth of approximately 100 feet.

*H.J.K., Toronto, Ont.* — SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER CO. had net profit, after expenses and taxes, of $1,807,403, equal to 83 cents a share, for the six months ended June 30, 1947. This compares with $1,416,442 or 65 cents a share in the first half of 1946. Gross revenue for the period totalled $11,005,002 for the corresponding period in 1946.

*J.W., Winnipeg, Man.*—I understand DUROC RED LAKE MINES is making arrangements for an active program of exploration on the two properties it holds in the Red Lake district. One group of claims is located in Heyson township east of the Howey Mine and the second in Baird township, adjoining north of Russett Red Lake. Both properties have had some exploration. I believe the intention is to initially concentrate work on the first group. The company's consulting engineer has recommended that drill cores from this property be rechecked on the chance that copper traces had been overlooked in original tests, due to the fact that a copper showing has been found on an adjoining property.

*R.J.M., Glencoe, Ont.*—It has been announced that further exploration of the LARDER "U" ISLAND MINES property will not be carried out until next winter, as drilling must be done from the ice. The values obtained so far are difficult to correlate and while no orebody can be outlined in the area explored, there still remains considerable ground on strike of the values so far encountered to be explored, according to the company's engineer. Larder "U" recently made a deal with BACHELOR LAKE GOLD MINES whereby it options its entire treasury. Bachelor Lake has 29 claims adjoining south of the discovery group held by O'Brien Gold Mines and it was reported last month a crew was being sent in immediately to explore the ground. A crew is also being sent in to prospect the Larder "U" claims in the Lightning River area.

*C.B.F., Hamilton, Ont.* — Net income of CROWN-ZELLERBACH CORP. for the year ended April 30, 1947, amounted to $15,053,306, against $7,824,983 the year before, and working capital increased $1,406,368 during the year to $33,725,259. Part of the increase in working capital, it explained, was due to inclusion of the accounts of the company's Canadian subsidiaries at par of exchange, whereas in the previous year these were consolidated at the rate of 90 cents per Canadian dollar. Of the adjustment of $529,929 resulting from this restoration of exchange to par, $500,000 was reserved to provide for possible future losses due to Canadian exchange fluctuations. Directors cautioned that current earning power must be evaluated in relation to higher plant and timber values. Present high costs greatly added to the cost of carrying out the necessary expansion and modernization problem. Under the circumstances, it was incumbent on directors, said the report, to retain in the business a substantial portion of the current earnings to help finance this program.

*W.L.C., Brandon, Man.* — Lower operating expenses contributed to the improved net earnings reported by NEON PRODUCTS OF WESTERN CANADA, LIMITED, and its subsidiary, Seaboard Advertising Co., Ltd., for the fiscal year ended April 30. Gross revenue amounted to $1,138,795, considerably lower than the $1,840,535 for the preceding year, but operating expenses were only $655,172 as compared with $1,574,851, leaving an operating profit of $435,790, or more than double 1945-46's $204,279. Taxes were higher at $102,000. Net income of $99,150 was equivalent to $29.90 a share on the preferred stock and after regular preference dividends to $1.63 per share common. Net income for the year ended April 30, 1946, amounted to $75,264, or $22.59 per share on the preferred shares and $1.19 per share common stock. Current liabilities exceeded current assets by $180,971 as of April 30, 1947, as contrasted with net working capital of $178,346 at the close of the preceding year.

# The Stock Appraiser

**By W. GRANT THOMSON**

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

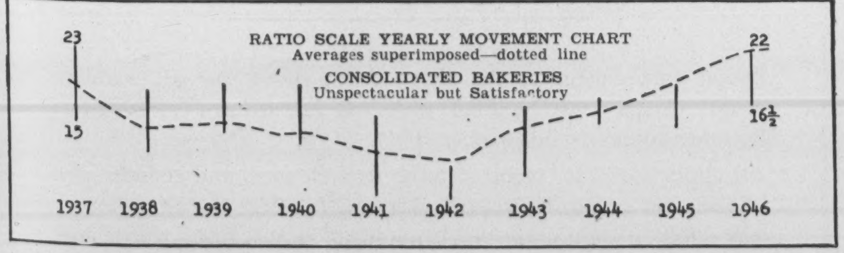
A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

## CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES OF CANADA LTD.

| | | | Averages | Cons. Bakeries |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRICE 28 June 47 | — $19.00 | | | |
| YIELD | — 5.2% | Last 1 month | Down .8% | Down 2.5% |
| INVESTMENT INDEX | — 90 | Last 12 months | Down 18.7% | Down 7.3% |
| GROUP | — "A" | 1942-46 range | Up 160.0% | Up 141.2% |
| RATING | — Average | 1946-47 range | Down 23.1% | Down 25.0% |

(These figures are to 28 June 47 only)



SUMMARY: These shares continue to maintain their consistent habits. Their normal advance is somewhat less than the Averages and on declines they do not sell off quite as much. In the long advance from 1942 to 1946 Consolidated Bakeries had an extreme gain of 141.2% against an extreme advance in the Averages of 160.0%. In the sell off in the Averages from June 1946 to June 1947, Consolidated Bakeries only dropped 7.3% against a fall in the Averages of 18.7%.

The Investment Index of an individual stock at any given time is not of extreme importance to the investor, perhaps, but close attention to the **trend** of the Index frequently suggests future dividend policy. Thus, when we said, in our last analysis (October 1946) of Consolidated Bakeries that "its Investment Index has been gradually rising," it came as no surprise to readers to find an increase in the dividend of 25% a few months later.

Consolidated Bakeries is a typical Group "A" stock. Those who require reasonable income from common stock holdings and who do not wish more than moderate price fluctuations will find Consolidated Bakeries a satisfactory issue.

**Three Attractive Investments**

Securities of three widely diversified industries offer favourable yields for employment of current funds.

| | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|
| Burrard Dry Dock Company, Ltd. Cumulative Participating Class "A" shares | $9.25 | 4.86% |
| Eddy Paper Company Limited Cumulative Convertible Class "A" shares | 20.25 | 4.87% |
| Industrial Acceptance Corpn. Limited 4¼% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares | 99.00 | 4.29% |

We offer as principals the above securities subject to change in price. Additional information furnished upon request.

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Ottawa Montreal New York Victoria
London, Eng. Hamilton Kitchener London, Ont.

**Penmans Limited**

**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of July, 1947.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
June 23, 1947.

**Lake Shore Mines Limited**

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 110

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of September, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED,
SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
July 29th, 1947.

## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Why So Many Different Forms of Cover on the Market Today?

By GEORGE GILBERT

**People struggling under a heavy load of insurance premiums for various kinds of insurance, which they have bought largely at the instigation of their agents, are inclined at times to hold the insurance companies instead of modern conditions responsible for the many lines of insurance now on the market.**

**But it must be admitted that the insurance companies did not create the hazards which are covered by these different lines of insurance, because the hazards already existed at the time these insurance forms were designed to afford protection against them.**

SOMETIMES a business or professional man, who is already carrying several kinds of insurance to protect his various interests, resents it when an insurance man comes along and suggests that he needs certain additional coverage to make his protection adequate. He usually feels that he is already struggling under a big enough load of insurance premiums and the thought of adding to the burden is repugnant to him.

Of course, when you come to think of it, it is not the insurance business which has made so many lines of insurance necessary, but it is the conditions under which we live in this modern age. The cost of insurance is part of the price we must pay for the conveniences of a highly mechanized civilization. In the early days in this country the problem of how to meet their insurance premiums did not add to the hardships and worries of the pioneers. Insurance was virtually unknown and largely unnecessary. If one of their huts was destroyed by fire, a few days' labor on the part of the owner and some of his friendly neighbors replaced the building. If a man stopped an Indian arrow and was laid up for weeks or months, his neighbors helped with the plowing or harvest; and his wife or children could also do much of the work around the farm. Mutual cooperation in time of trouble was generally the only insurance they had or needed.

### Life More Complex

Since then our manner of life has become much more complex, our labor more specialized, and we have added to a large extent to our conveniences and possessions. At the present time a man's home and its contents is often equal in value to the money he could save from earnings in ten, fifteen or twenty years. If it is destroyed by fire it is a real disaster, unless there is insurance to more or less cover the loss.

Nowadays almost every family seems to have an automobile. There is no doubt it is a great convenience and a source of pleasure. But it is also capable of becoming the means of inflicting heavy loss on other people. From earliest times it has been the law that those who through carelessness or negligence inflict injuries or losses on others must be made to pay for those losses. Liability has thus attached to automobile ownership since the first car appeared on the highway. In most Provinces and States the automobile owner is not compelled to carry insurance against this liability, but he cannot escape the liability. He can either protect himself by insurance or carry the risk himself. But because this liability can become such a crushing load, he generally realizes that it is only common sense to insure.

Modern conditions make the carrying of life, accident and sickness insurance virtually a necessity. In the early days, when the population was largely composed of self-supporting farm families, nearly everything to feed and clothe the family was raised on their own property, and the few other things needed, such as salt, sugar, spices and tea, were traded for eggs or other products of the farm. Many of those early farmers saw very little money from one year to another. If the father of the family died or was injured by accident or became ill, the farm could usually be made to continue to produce enough to keep the family alive.

### Geared to Money

With the change from an agricultural to an industrial age, we have reached a stage where our whole mode of life is geared to money. We are paid for our work in money, and we produce little or nothing of what we consume, which must be bought from day to day by money. So that now it is often a major disaster for the family if anything interferes to stop that inflow of money. There is now no farm to support them, as a rule, while the cost of living and taxes are so high that the margin of savings is necessarily low. Some plan is needed which will provide financial protection at reasonable cost against such contingencies. Life, accident and sickness insurance policies are well-designed to do so.

It must be admitted that the insurance companies did not create the hazards which are covered by the various lines of insurance on the market because the hazards already existed at the time insurance forms were designed to afford protection against them. Neither are the companies as responsible as the insured for the cost of insurance, because the premium charge is simply a measure of the hazard or hazards involved. No one is under an obligation to buy most lines of insurance, but no one can escape bearing his share of the hazards, even if he carries no insurance.

To the layman it must seem at times that there are too many kinds of insurance, and that the average man has already enough to worry about in feeding, clothing and sheltering his family without burdening himself with the payment of a lot of insurance premiums. But he must recognize that if he prefers to live in the city and receive a salary or wages or fees for his work, rather than live in the country and attempt to produce on a farm everything his family needs, he must either take the chance that his family would be unable to support themselves in the event of his death or prolonged disability from accident or disease, or transfer this risk for a consideration to an insurance company.

### When Loss Uninsured

While the insurance premiums paid by a business or professional man may appear in the aggregate to be large and burdensome, they are by no means as crushing as an uninsured loss can be. Automobile insurance may add $25, $50 or $100 to his annual expenditures, but the heavy damages awarded in motor accident cases make it plain that even one such judgment could wipe out his resources and cripple him financially for life, if he doesn't take the precaution to insure.

Life insurance premiums may also seem like a heavy burden, but, as has often been pointed out before, they are really savings and not an expense if taken out on other than term plans, and the difficulty a man may have in finding the money to pay the premiums is as nothing compared with the difficulty his family would have, in case of his death, in getting along without the income he now provides, or the difficulty he himself would have in later life in getting along without the income the saving element in his insurance would then provide.

People carrying various lines of fire and casualty insurance sometimes complain that they have been paying premiums for many years, and have so far collected little or nothing in the way of claims. They should congratulate themselves that they have been so fortunate as to have escaped the hazards and risks to which they have been exposed during this period, as who would not prefer to pay a fire insurance premium than have a crippling fire in his premises, or who would not prefer to pay an accident and sickness premium than lose a hand, arm or leg or suffer broken bones in an accident, or be disabled for a lengthy period by some disease.

They have received good value for their premium payments, whether they have had claims or not, because during the premium-paying period the insured risks to which they have been exposed have been carried by the insurance companies and not by themselves. Whether people take out insurance or not they are all exposed to these risks, and insurance is simply a means by which these risks can be transferred to an insurance company and thus spread over a large number of persons in such a way that they can be safely and conveniently carried, instead of falling, often with crushing effect, upon certain individuals.

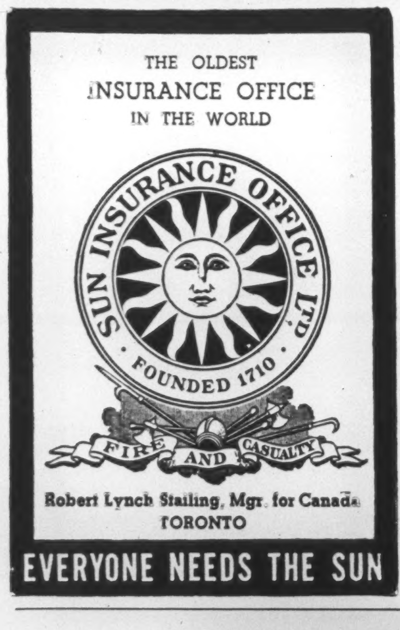
## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been considering buying some life insurance on what is known as the Family Income Plan, as I have a wife and three small children, and it seems to me that it provides a much larger amount of family protection for the money during the years the children are growing up and until they are able to look after themselves than I can obtain under any other form of policy. How long has this form of insurance been available, who originated it and how is it possible to furnish so much protection at such low rates? Is there a catch anywhere, or do you think it is a good buy for me?

—D. G. C., Windsor, Ont.

There is no catch in this form of policy, and I should say it is an excellent buy for one with a family of young children. It was devised and first placed on the market in 1929 by the Continental American Life Insurance Co. of Wilmington, Del., and is now sold by virtually all life companies. It was first issued in units of $5,000 at ages ranging from 21 to 55 years. At age 30 the annual premium was $114 for $5,000 on the 20-year plan. In the event of the death of the insured during the first 20 years of the life of the policy, it guaranteed to pay 12 per cent of the face amount of the policy, that is, $600 per annum, in monthly instalments to the family, and at the end of the 20-year period to pay the face amount, $5,000, to the beneficiary, with the privilege of having the $5,000 converted into an income for life, or for a specified number of years if the insured did not want to have the money paid in a lump sum. The basis of the low rate was that the company took a given amount of ordinary straight life insurance and then added to it a temporary annuity certain of enough to make up the 12 per cent income. The rate for the two things combined is very small because the extra income is payable only in case of death of insured within the first 20 years; if the insured dies after the first 20 years, only the face amount of the policy is payable; and also because the extra income is



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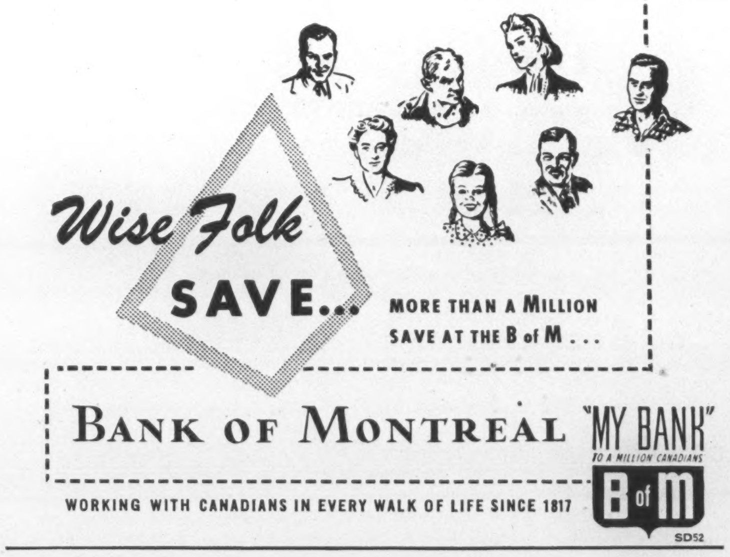

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SD52

Excess Profits Tax Act
Standard Profits Claims

NOTICE

Recent amendments to the above Act provide that all standard profits claims must be filed with the Department of National Revenue before 1st September, 1947.

All applications are required to be in such form and contain such information as may be prescribed by the Minister and the Minister may reject an application that is not made in such form or that does not contain such information.

The prescribed forms (S.P.1) are available at all District Income Tax offices of the Dominion Government.

All pertinent information required on the form must be included or attached thereto in schedule form. Tentative or incomplete forms or those filed after 31st August, 1947, will not be accepted.

Department of National Revenue
Ottawa

James J. McCann, M.D.,
Minister of National Revenue.

payable not for 20 years after the death of the insured but only for the unexpired period of 20 years from the date of the policy. Further, instead of spreading this extra cost only over the 20 years it is spread over the entire life of the policy, so as to reduce the initial cost as low as possible in order to enable the insured to provide the largest amount of family protection during the period when it is most needed, that is, while his children are growing up.

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## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 31)

average grade copper 2.99%, zinc 4.24%, gold 0.089 ounces and silver 1.25 ounces. The highest earnings in the company's 18 years of production were shown in 1946 due to the improved labor situation and better prices for its chief metals. Gross income for the year amounted to $29,275,256 and net profit was $8,855,079, equivalent to $3.21 per share.

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Appointment of R. L. Cochran as administrator of the Local Government District at Snow Lake, Manitoba, has been announced. This is the first appointment of an administrator under the "industrial townsites" section of the Local Government Districts Act—legislation passed in 1945 to provide for the orderly development of mining areas, and designed to eliminate the haphazard growth of "tin-towns." During the early years of the industrial development, the Administrator appointed by the Province has all the powers of a Municipal Council, under the Act. Snow Lake, scene of the new development, is a new northern Manitoba mining area where the Howe Sound Exploration Co. is developing a gold mine with an anticipated capacity of 2,000 tons per day. Production is expected to begin late in 1948 or early 1949. The mine will employ some 350 workers, which will provide the basis for a community of some 1,200 to 1,500. Area of the Snow Lake Local Government District is 150 square miles.

**Russia is developing an important canning industry at Astrakhan on the shores of the Caspian Sea. The town is the centre of Volga fishing.**

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Initial results from several weeks diamond drilling are reported by Snow Lake Gold Mines from its property adjoining the Howe Sound Company's Nor-Acme mine on the east in the Snow Lake section, northern Manitoba. Drill hole No. 1 cut two well mineralized sections, the first returning an assay of $39.20 over a core length of 2.5 feet and the second assaying $11.20 over five feet. Drill holes Nos. 2, 3 and 4, spaced at 50-foot intervals along strike, also have been completed and well mineralized core sections have been sent out for assay, states John Nutt, manager. These holes were put down along a promising new zone discovered last Fall on a claim adjoining Howe Sound's mine. The zone has been traced for a length of 1,000 feet on the Snow Lake property and has a width of several hundred feet.

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Estimated net profit of Noranda Mines for the first six months of 1947 was $2,138,000, equal to 95 cents a share, compared with $3,270,000 or $1.45 per share in the same period of last year. As earnings for the second quarter were 63 cents per share it is evident a gradual recovery is being made from the strike which lasted until the end of February. Profits are now evidently running well above the present dividend rate of $2 a share per annum. Dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on March 15th and June 16th and a further dividend of similar amount has been declared payable September 15 to shareholders of record August 15th.

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An all-time high of 24,419 tons of ore was milled by Negus Mines in 1946. Net loss was cut down to $17,127 as compared with $90,844 in 1945. At December 31 current assets totalled $588,627 and current liabilities $144,414. Ore reserves were increased to 38,700 tons of 0.63 oz. average grade. Last year saw one of the heaviest development programs since the company was formed. J. G. McNiven, manager, says that of still greater consequence to the future of the company was the most important discovery yet noted in the history of the mine—the existence of a major shear zone, located east of and below the present mine workings, having been indicated by a series of holes drilled from the surface and underground. It is planned to deepen the shaft from the 1,250-foot level to 1,900 feet and crosscut over to the new orebodies located in the new shear, and increase mill capacity to 125 tons per day from its present 60 to 70-ton rate.

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A total of 57 claims have been staked by Quebec Smelting & Refining Corporation in the Macho River area, north of Otter Lake, and a crew placed on the property to carry out surface exploration. A light diamond drill has been flown in. On a recent, and the second gold discovery 57 out of 61 samples showed gold values. During 1946 the company participated in the financing of Senvil Mines and Cuvier Mines and increased its holdings in Scott Chibougamau. A group of claims was acquired by staking in Vauquelin township, and 200 acres have been retained in Dalquier township. Options are held on five groups in the Chibougamau area, but further work will await completion of the road into this area. The company has $21,786 in cash, government bonds and accounts receivable, with no current liabilities.

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J. Y. Murdoch, president of Noranda Mines—one of Canada's largest gold producers—states in the semi-annual report that the company is being deprived of much needed income tax relief which has been granted to other gold producers on the grounds that the company is a base metal mine. Strong representations to Ottawa to have this discrimination removed have been without favorable result.

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The three-compartment shaft at Wingait Gold Mines, adjoining Lake Wasa Mines on the east, has been collared and actual sinking is expected to commence shortly. The proposal is to take the shaft, under contract, to an initial depth of 450 feet with three levels at 150-foot intervals. Officials have estimated that surface drilling has indicated 193,900 tons of ore averaging $6.30 per ton to the 450-foot horizon. The indicated ore is closest to the third level. Any additions to the estimate of indicated ore will likely have to come from depth development as the ground has been pretty well looked over above the 450-foot horizon. Early this spring Wingait's capital was increased to 4,000,000 shares, of which 1,000,000 remain in the treasury. Funds on hand are said to be sufficient to pay for the plant and surface work, but not enough for the underground program. An option agreement, however, is in force to provide the additional funds required.

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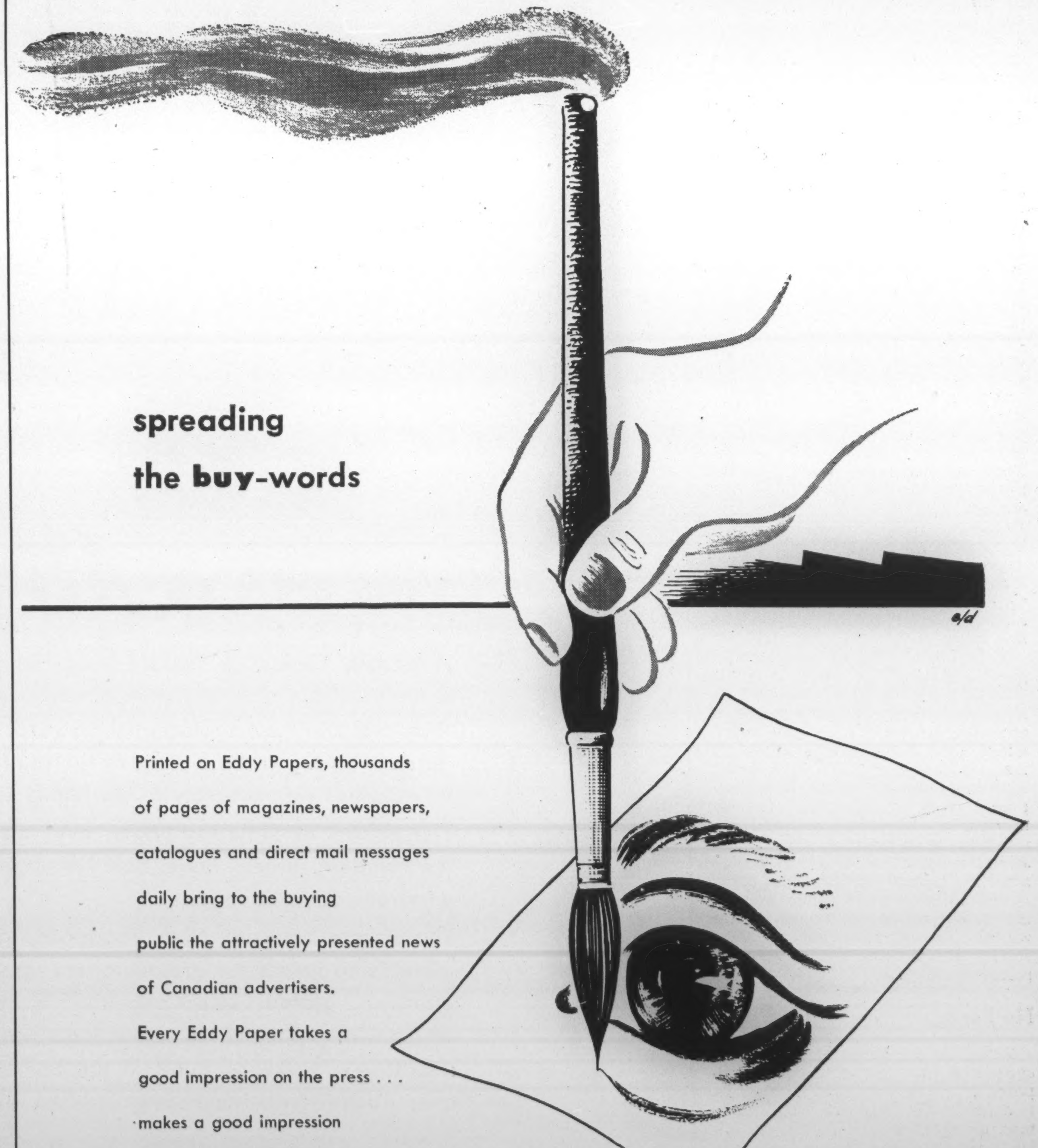

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EDDY QUALITY PAPERS

# That Retirement Shock Should Be Softened

By F. B. BOWMAN

**Men should plan, while they are working and before they reach fifty, for the day when they "down tools", because according to statistics, a retirement of idleness only hastens the work of degenerative diseases. Some can work out their own programs of living after middle age, says Dr. Bowman. But for others, the personnel departments of large industrial organizations should set up committees reallocating them to more congenial jobs.**

DID men of previous generations age earlier than modern males? It may be only a figment of imagination but if one has any doubts about the matter he should take a few minutes and search that old trunk in the attic for a photograph album of the nineties and look over the faces. Many are fringed with hirsute appendages ranging from the once popular sideburns to beards which would cause envy in the heart of any modern House of David believer. Surely these are not faces of men of 40 or 50 years. One might turn and look in the mirror and see a 60 year old face which certainly doesn't compare with the old men of forty years in the album.

## A Hoary Individual

If this is not convincing perhaps statistics will be. In 1840 the life expectancy of an infant was about 48 years. Now it is approximately 63. In 1850 about 2 per cent of the population was over 65, and today 7 per cent reach that age. Going back to only 1900 a man of 65 was usually a hoary aged individual, sometimes pitied by his family, and even men of 40 years looked and acted like old men as they sat around the fire with their grandchildren.

A man of forty today is hardly in the middle age group and may be just on the threshold of a successful business or professional career. Often he feels that at last he has become financially independent enough to raise a family.

Great advances have been made in medical science, particularly as it applies to correct living but one must not forget the advances that have been made in dentistry and also the improvement in grooming and dress.

Retirement practices have changed greatly during the past 80 years. The man in the street has had his ideas distorted by advertisements of annuities or what have you which, when they mature, will allow the man to step from the work bench to a condition of security and happiness only comparable to the heaven of the fundamentalist. The age limit is an arbitrary one, but the advertisements depict the worker after his release lounging in a canoe in the north in the summer and living in his trailer in Florida in the winter. Many who believe these stories are heading for a very unpleasant surprise.

## No Peace

Money in the shape of an annuity cheque is not going to give him peace of mind, and that is what he is after in the long run. The salesman or agent who sold him the annuity never by any chance went into the psychological problems which will face him when he is no longer employed. Peace of mind, in other words, happiness was never acquired by money and leisure and even good health is no guarantee. Men retire on pensions or annuities, and enter a period of idleness. This period of idleness has many complications; in other words, the old saw that "anticipation is better than realization," holds true. He wakes up in the morning facing a day of financial security but enforced idleness. A mild depression sets in and he may decline emotionally as well as mentally, a state which one psychologist has aptly called "retirement shock."

Killing time causes a great reaction psychologically on any man. When he has worked actively and interestedly, perhaps as a doctor, a lawyer or a banker with one month's vacation a year and suddenly finds that every day is a holiday, is this going to be Paradise? Ask any banker executive or pensioner of any class at 60 after 6 months of idleness. Everyone queries himself at some time "What is man's justification for being?" Most people will answer, "It is hard work and its rewards." This certainly conflicts with the Utopia promised by those sponsoring pensions or annuities at some arbitrary age.

One's mind as well as one's body must be active to be healthy but mental activity may not be healthy if it consists entirely or in great part of thoughts of oneself, one's moods, infirmities, unfair treatment and so on. In other words, you can not have peace of mind wandering around with a "chip on the shoulder."

Many men are thinking along these lines and trying to formulate something constructive as regards their own future and when and how they should retire. Should this great occasion occur at some arbitrary age such as 45, 55, or 65? Should one never retire or should one retire and have some occupation at the same time?

Too much emphasis is placed on professional and business success in programs of education; too much emphasis on security from a monetary standpoint and too little on psychological success. In other words men are taught how to acquire money and become "successful" but little time is spent in training them in methods of living after middle age. They should be told of the importance of planning for the day when they "down tools." Perhaps most men are incapable of self analysis and this should then be done by those trained in scientific personality studies. Perhaps more of this sort of investigation should be done in large industrial organizations, even in those where no retirement plan is contemplated. Men should be studied and analyzed and placed where they are happiest and thus more successful producers. Of course, mental as well as physical changes do take place in all individuals, in some sooner than others, but these men should not be thrown on the ash heap without a thorough psychological study by an up-to-date personnel department, and then they can be reallocated to a job which they can handle while younger and more active men take over their previous work.

Every industrial organization should have a committee to study and plan retirement of all employees. Too much emphasis has been placed on age rather than ability as regards retirement. One man at 60 may be more active mentally and physically than another man at the age of forty and therefore they should not be equal on any retirement plan. The committee mentioned before should study individuals periodically as to their post-retirement plans. They may consult with outside agencies such as arts and crafts centres or schools for adult education, and in this way perhaps arrange a satisfactory schedule for the retired employee as he enters his new sphere of living.

When a man reaches fifty if he has not already made his post-retirement plans he had better get busy; there is no time to lose. Old age gains speed and presents problems itself which should not be complicated by unprepared post-retirement plans.

Every man should experiment with ideas which he expects to use after retirement or he may get off on the wrong track and find himself depending for peace of mind only on memories of the past.

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